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* NATIONAL *
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PRC CONSTITUTION

Strengthen the Leadership of the Party over the State under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

- insights obtained from the study of the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China"

by

Chung Wen (鍾中文)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Jan. 25, 1975)

The Fourth National People's Congress has adopted the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China." This is an important event in the political life of people in the whole country. Elated and inspired, we resolutely support the new Constitution and warmly celebrate the proclamation of this cardinal law.

The new Constitution has brought out the leading role of the Communist Party of China in the country. The general principles clearly point out, "The Communist Party of China is the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people" and "Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is the theoretical basis guiding the thinking of our nation." We deeply understand that this provision is a scientific summing up of the historical experience of the Chinese people for the past century and more.

From the Opium War in 1840 to the May Fourth Movement in 1919, the Chinese people had waged a protracted and heroic struggle against imperialism and feudalism. However, all these struggles failed because there was no Communist Party to lead them at that time. The October Revolution brought Marxism-Leninism to the Chinese people and the Communist Party of China was subsequently born. Since then, the revolution in China has taken on a brand-new look. Under the brilliant leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao and the Communist Party of China and guided by Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line, after twenty-eight years of arduous struggles the Chinese people have at last overthrown with the gun the three big mountains that weighed them down, won great victories in the new democratic revolution and founded the socialist state based on the dictatorship of the proletariat.

After the founding of the people's republic, the Chinese people have continued to forge ahead and won brilliant victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao has shattered the two bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, smashed their plots for restoration, and won great victories.

Great results have been attained in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius which is in full swing at present. This has consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country as never before. From the practice of protracted struggle, the Chinese people have profoundly realized that the firm leadership of the Communist Party of China is the basic guarantee for victories in the revolution. Without the Communist Party of China, there will be no new China or victory for the socialist cause.

Today, our serious implementation of the new Constitution and strengthening of the leadership of the Party over the state are of tremendous significance toward further consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration, accelerating the pace of socialist construction and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

The new Constitution also provides that "the working class exercises leadership over the state through its vanguard, the Communist Party of China", and that "the National People's Congress is the highest organ of state power under the leadership of the Communist Party of China." This clearly stipulates that the state apparatus of the dictatorship of the proletariat must conduct work under the leadership of the Party. The dictatorship of the proletariat is the basic content of the proletarian revolution and the magic weapon for the people in our country to defeat the enemy and protect themselves. We must consolidate and strengthen this dictatorship.

Lenin pointed out, "The dictatorship is implemented by the organization of the proletariat in the Soviet and the proletariat is led by the Bolshevik Communist Party.... Without directives from the Party Central Committee, no state organ can solve any important political or organizational problems." This is because the Party is the vanguard of the proletariat and the highest form of the proletarian organization, and of the seven sectors--industry, agriculture, commerce, culture and education, the army, the government and the Party, it is the Party that exercises overall leadership. In the historical period of socialism, there are at all times classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads, there is the danger of capitalist restoration and there is the threat of subversion and aggression from imperialism and social imperialism. Only the Communist Party of China armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought can grasp and apply the objective laws of class struggle in the period of socialism and at all times adhere to the Party's basic line, unite the masses of the people of all nationalities in the whole country, effectively deal blows to the counter-revolutionary restoration activities of a handful of class enemies within the country and subversion

and aggression from imperialism and social imperialism, exercise all-round dictatorship of the proletariat in the sphere of the superstructure including the various cultural spheres, thus insuring that our country will never change color.

The army is an important component of state power. The People's Liberation Army of China is an army created and directly commanded by Chairman Mao and the army is made up of the sons and brothers of the workers and peasants led by the Communist Party of China. This army comes from the people and serves the people. It shoulders the glorious tasks of defending the fruits of the socialist revolution and construction as well as sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of our country, and guarding against subversion and aggression from imperialism, social imperialism and their lackeys. As determined by the nature and tasks of our army, it is necessary to uphold the Party's absolute leadership over the army and guarantee that the gun is forever kept in the hands of the Party and the people. "Our principle is that the Party commands the gun, and the gun must not be allowed to command the Party." This is an important Marxist principle. In the new Constitution, the provision that "The chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China commands the country's armed forces" has especially made us feel warm, elated and inspired. The command of the country's armed forces by our great leader Chairman Mao has fully embodied the glorious tradition of our army and helped to strengthen the Party's centralized leadership over the army. As long as the Party's absolute leadership over the army is upheld, our army is able to forge ahead along Chairman Mao's army-building line, forever preserve its proletarian nature, implement the Party's correct line ever better and bring into full play the role of the dictatorship of the proletariat as a firm cornerstone.

Whether to uphold and strengthen the leadership of the Party over the state with the dictatorship of the proletariat or to sabotage and weaken this leadership constitutes a basic question in our struggle against Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and company played counter-revolutionary tricks of all types, vigorously opposed and sabotaged the Party's leadership over the state organs and the army, and maliciously attacked the dictatorship of the proletariat. Their aim was to make a vainly attempt to change the Party's basic line and policies, topple the dictatorship of the proletariat, restore capitalism and turn back the wheel of history. However, this was only a counter-revolutionary pipe-dream. The history of class struggle and the two-line struggle tells us that throughout the historical period of socialism, we must at all times stand for the leadership of the Party over the state based on the dictatorship of the proletariat and resolutely struggle against all criminal plots that sabotage the Party.

In his brilliant work "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," Chairman Mao takes the criterion that "they should help to strengthen, and not discard or weaken the leadership of the Communist Party" as one of the most important political criteria for distinguishing fragrant flowers from poisonous weeds and what is correct from what is incorrect. The people of the whole country must assiduously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, raise their awareness of class struggle and the two-line

struggle and take the support of the Party's leadership and the socialist system and compliance with the Constitution and laws as their basic rights and obligations. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, let us unite together, seriously implement the new Constitution, bravely defend the new Constitution and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat to win even greater victories.

* * *

STUDY OF MAO TSETUNG MILITARY WRITINGS &
CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO'S MILITARY LINE

Advance Along the Direction Charted by the Resolution Adopted at the Kut'ien Conference

- A study of "On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party"

by

the Party Branch of the 6th Company of a Certain Unit under the Peking Garrison Command

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Dec. 19, 1974)

The Resolution of the Kut'ien Conference (i.e. "On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party") has been published for 45 years. In this brilliant work, the great leader Chairman Mao for the first time fully and systematically brought forward the great program for the building of our army. Today, a re-study of this piece of Marxist literature is of great realistic significance to the further strengthening of the building of the Party and the army and the criticism of Lin Piao's bourgeois military line.

The Resolution of the Kut'ien Conference Was Born in a Heated Struggle Between Two Lines

"Correct political and military lines do not emerge and develop spontaneously and tranquilly, but only in the course of struggle." The brilliant Resolution of the Kut'ien Conference is a product of the struggle waged by Chairman Mao's proletarian army-building line against opportunist lines of all descriptions.

In the autumn of 1927, based on the universal truth of Marxism, the great leader Chairman Mao summed up the experiences and lessons drawn from the failure of our First Revolutionary Civil War. After the "August 1" Nanchang Uprising, he personally led the Autumn Harvest Uprising of historic significance and founded the first worker-peasant armed force led by our Party. With its own armed force, how did the Chinese Communist Party build this army? On this major question of principle, there unfolded a heated struggle within the Party.

Through integrating the universal truth of Marxism with the practice of the Chinese revolution, the great leader Chairman Mao put forward the correct line of building rural revolutionary bases, using rural areas to encircle cities and finally winning nationwide victories through armed struggle. Based on this law of development of the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao also pointed out that it was necessary to build a new-type people's army for carrying out revolutionary political tasks under the absolute leadership of the Party. Otherwise, no victory could be achieved in the Chinese revolution. However, after the failure of the great revolution, the Right opportunists represented by Ch'en Tu-hsiu rolled themselves into the quagmire

of liquidationism. They openly unfurled the banner for abolishing armed struggle and revolution and opposed the building of a people's army under the leadership of the Party. They advocated that the task of the Communist Party could only be to wage lawful struggle and prepare for waging a second revolution in future. The "Left" opportunists represented by Ch'ü Ch'iu-pai and Li Li-san vigorously publicized adventurism called for reckless action in disregard of objective conditions and staging riots in the various major cities throughout the country to oppose the correct line put forward by Chairman Mao.

At that time, because the Red Army and the Party organization of the Red Army were mostly composed of peasants and other elements of non-proletarian origin, a large number of non-proletarian ideas of all kinds were reflected in the Party and the Red Army. Due to the expansion of the Red Army, increasing numbers of the officers and men came over from the old army and brought with them the extremely liberalistic old ideas and old style of the mercenaries. What was more important was that due to interference and sabotage from "left" and Right opportunism, great confusion was brought to the thinking of the army, and among some soldiers and Party member cadres, there were reflected various non-proletarian ideas, such as purely military viewpoint, absolute equalitarianism, the mentality of roving rebel bands, adventurism, etc. As was pointed out by Chairman Mao, "There are various non-proletarian ideas in the Communist Party organization in the Fourth Red Army which greatly hinder the application of the Party's correct line. Unless these ideas are thoroughly corrected, the Fourth Army cannot possibly shoulder the tasks assigned to it in China's great revolutionary struggle." Therefore, to strengthen the political and ideological buildup of the Party and the Red Army was particularly of great significance.

For the sake of thoroughly smashing interference and sabotage from the opportunist line in the Red Army both in theory and practice, raising the political and ideological level of the whole Party and the whole army, and guiding all kinds of bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideas onto the proletarian orbit so as to insure the successful shouldering of the task of the great revolutionary struggle of China by this worker-peasant revolutionary armed force, after penetrating and careful investigation and study, the great leader Chairman Mao personally drafted in December 1929 this draft of the brilliant document of epoch-making significance--the Resolution of the Kut'ien Conference. In this Marxist work, Chairman Mao scientifically summed up the experience of struggle between the two lines at the inaugural stage of our army, systematically expounded the guidelines and principles for the building of our army, defined the nature, object and task of our army, and formulated a correct Marxist line for the building of our army.

The history of the growth of our army from the small to the big, from the weak to the strong until its development into such a powerful people's army of today fully shows that the line formulated by Chairman Mao in the Resolution of the Kut'ien Conference is a universally applicable truth.

Adherence to the Absolute Leadership of the Party Over the Army Is a Basic Principle of Chairman Mao's Army-Building Line

Adherence to the absolute leadership of the Party over the army is the basic principle of Chairman Mao's proletarian army-building line and is also a central part of the Resolution of the Kut'ien Conference.

Chairman Mao points out, "The Party must actively attend to and discuss military work. All the work must be discussed and decided upon by the Party before being carried out by the rank and file." "The Party leadership organ must have a correct guiding line" and must "establish a core of leadership." This has incisely expounded the relations between the political party of the proletariat and the people's army and pointed out that the people's army must be placed under the absolute leadership of the Party.

The Chinese Communist Party is the political party of the proletariat and the proletarian vanguard built according to the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the revolutionary style. It represents in a concentrated way the fundamental interests and class will of the proletariat and is the political party of the most conscious, most progressive and most revolutionary class. During the various historical periods of the development of the revolution, Chairman Mao have formulated for our Party correct lines and policies and led the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country in triumphing over successive opportunist lines and the class enemies at home and abroad, and guided the revolutionary cause to win one great victory after another. Practice shows that the Chinese Communist Party is the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people. Without this core, "without the Chinese Communists as the mainstay of the Chinese people, China can never achieve independence and liberation, or industrialization and the modernization of her agriculture."

Of course, for the sake of carrying out the struggle to victory, apart from building its own revolutionary political party, the proletariat must set up various organizations under the leadership of the Party. The people's army is one of these organizations. It was personally created by the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao, and has to rely on the leadership of the political party of the proletariat to bring its role into play. Only under the absolute leadership of the Party can it forever preserve its proletarian nature, and forever serve the realization of the Party's program, line and policies. Without the leadership of the Party, there would not be any growth and progress for the people's army.

In the history of our country, how many heroes that lorded it over the world in peasant uprisings had given impetus to social development! But because they had not the leadership of an advanced political party, they all failed in the end. In the international communist movement, the workers that took the gun in their own hands in the Paris Commune armed uprising also scored some victories for a time. However, because they were not led by the political party of the proletariat guided by the Marxist line and had not consolidated and developed the victories scored, their revolution failed in the end. Therefore, how to look at the relations between the

Party and the army is fundamentally speaking a major question of principle bearing on whether the basic Marxist principles are adhered to or negated.

The chieftains of the post opportunist lines within the Party all vigorously opposed the absolute leadership of the Party over the army. This was so with Ch'en Tu-hsiu, Chang Kuo-tao, Wang Ming, Kao Kang and P'eng Te-hua, and was especially so with the careerist and conspirator Lin Piao. He openly stood the relations between the Party and the army on their head and concocted the fallacy that the founder of the PLA could not command it. He also frenziedly clamored that the army was "the center of the center and the key to the key. So long as the army does not change color, then there is a way to cope with other parties, governments and people." This is entirely a shameless betrayal of Marxism and a malicious distortion of history.

In the Resolution of the Kut'ien Conference, Chairman Mao pointed out, "The Chinese Red Army is an armed body for carrying out the political tasks of the revolution." In light of the erroneous tendency at that time to subordinate organizationally the departments in charge of political work to those in charge military work in the Red Army and to bring out the slogan, "Let Army Headquarters handle external affairs," Chairman Mao sharply pointed out, " If allowed to develop, this idea would involve the danger of estrangement from the masses, control of the government by the army and departure from proletarian leadership--it would be to take the path of warlordism like the Kuomintang army." Later, in the article, "Problems of War and Strategy," Chairman Mao again pointed out, "Our principle is that the Party commands the gun, and the gun must never be allowed to command the Party."

Marxists have traditionally held that the army is an important tool for class struggle, that at any time, the army is always subordinated to and in the service of a given class and is led and dominated by a given political party, and that there is basically not any army that stands above classes or factions. Once the proletarian army loses the leadership of the Party, it would immediately change in nature and become a tool for the bourgeoisie to attack the proletariat. Have not the facts provided a clearcut answer? In the Soviet Union, the Soviet Red Army created and led by the Bolshevik Party headed by Lenin and Stalin was once the loyal defender of the first socialist state in the world and a great proletarian army. But later due to the usurpation of supreme power in the Soviet Party and state by Khrushchev and Brezhnev, the Party has become revisionist, and the army has also degenerated to become a tool for pursuing a policy of aggression and expansion abroad and carrying out ruthless suppression over the broad masses of laboring people at home. This painful historical lesson cannot be forgotten by us. We must firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching, "We are the great People's Liberation Army and the troops led by the great Communist Party of China. Provided we constantly comply with the directives of the Party, we are sure to win."

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, Lin Piao also adovcated that "the task and states of our army has now changed" and "it must wield not only military power but also Party power and financial power." This

was a self-confession by Lin Piao in his vain attempt to practice Kuomintang warlordism, to put the gun in command of the Party and to usurp power for restoration.

What "a change in the task"! Could the army's participation in "three-support and two-military"* work be called "a change in the task?" Chairman Mao pointed out long ago, "The Red Army should certainly not confine itself to fighting; besides fighting to destroy the enemy's military strength, it should shoulder such important tasks as doing propaganda among the masses, organizing the masses, arming them, helping them to establish revolutionary political power and setting up Party organizations." On the eve of national liberation, Chairman Mao again taught us, the People's Liberation Army "is not only a fighting force but also mainly a work force." Fighting, production and mass work are the three tasks set for our army by Chairman Mao and also the glorious traditions of our army. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the active participation of the broad masses of commanders and fighters of our army in "three-support and two-military" work was exactly for executing the tasks assigned to our army as a work force. How could this be called a change in the task?

What "a change in status"! The Party exercises leadership over everything--the party, the government, the army, the people, the students from east to west and south to north and at the center. The army is an armed body for carrying out revolutionary political tasks under the leadership of the Party. It must bow to the absolute leadership of the Party. In the whole country, it must bow to the unified leadership of the Party Central Committee. At the local level, it must bow to the centralized leadership of the Party committee at the same level. This status has long been fixed and brooks no alteration. From the day of the inception of the army, this has been so and will forever be so until classes have been abolished and the army has ceased to function.

By ripping off Lin Piao's mask and his disguise, it is not difficult to see that his real aim was prompted by a wild attempt to use the army to control "Party power," "political power" and "financial power" and to stage a counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat. Is the fact not so? When he openly made such clamors, he also secretly made intensified preparations for a counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat in a vain attempt to "subordinate" the "armed forces of the whole country" to the "unified command" of their bourgeois headquarters. Of course, all reactionaries always overestimate their own strength and underestimate the strength of the people. Lin Piao's attempt to draw on the strength of his handful of diehards to "cope with" our great Chinese Party and the Chinese PLA led by the Party was actually as ridiculous as the over-confident mayflies that tried to topple against tree. He could come to the ignominious end of having not a place to bury himself.

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* Support industry, agriculture and the Left, exercise military control and give military training--SPRCP Ed.

Adherence to Education in the Correct Line Is the Basic Guarantee for the Victory of Our Army

To stand firmly for the absolute leadership of the Party over the army, the most fundamental thing to do is to implement leadership with the correct ideological and political line. Whether or not we can persist in using the correct line to educate the army units is a major question bearing on whether or not the people's army can forever maintain the true features of the proletariat and is also one of the focal points of our struggle with the many opportunist lines.

In the Resolution of the Kut'ien Conference, Chairman Mao points out that the Party organizations and the Party leadership organs at all levels must "conduct education in the correct line for the Party members" and persevere in using Marxism and the line and general and specific policies of the Party to educate the army units and "raise the political level of the Party through education." Only through education in the line can the broad masses of commanders and fighters be enabled to have a firm and correct political orientation, clearly understand the nature, aims and tasks of our army and know for whom they shoulder the gun and fight.

Only through education in the line can the broad masses of commanders and fighters be enabled to learn "to use the Marxist-Leninist method to analyze the political situation and appraise the class forces," and hence to distinguish between the enemies and ourselves and between right and wrong and firmly lay hold of the general orientation of the struggle. Only through education in the line can the broad masses of commanders and fighters be enabled to acquire the hard-working and plain-living style and the flexible and mobile strategy and tactics, and resist the corrosion of various non-proletarian ideas. In short, under the leadership of the Party and educated in the correct ideological and political line, our army can become invincible in the world.

The history of struggle of our Party in over 50 years and the history of the growth of our army in 47 years have again and again proved that the "correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." With the correct line, we can have people where there have been none, have guns where there have been none, build a powerful people's army where there has been no army and use violence to seize political power where there has been no political power. With the incorrect line, we can lose all we have got.

During the period of the Second Revolutionary Civil War, due to the leadership of Chairman Mao's correct line, our Party had built an army and opened up base areas. Later, the "Left" opportunist line represented by Wang Ming rejected Chairman Mao's correct line and as a result most of the revolutionary bases were lost and the Red Army was placed in an unusually dangerous position. However, after our Party at the Tsunyi Conference rectified Wang Ming's opportunist line and established Chairman Mao's leading position in the whole Party, our army again rapidly grew and progressed. It won victories in the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and in the War of Liberation and finally seize political power

throughout the country. The iron-clad facts tell us that Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is our army's life blood and the basic guarantee for the victory of our army.

For several decades, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's army-building line, our army has forged a whole set of principles and fine traditions in political work, for example, the three basic principles of unity between officers and soldiers, unity between the army and the people, and political work aimed at disintegrating the enemy troops; democracy in the three main fields, the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention; and the practice of unity between officers and soldiers, unity between the army and the people, support-government-and-cherish-people activities, etc. Chairman Mao has profoundly pointed out, "Soldiers are the foundation of an army; unless they are imbued with a progressive political spirit and unless such a spirit is fostered through progressive political work, it will be impossible to achieve genuine unity between officers and men, impossible to arouse their enthusiasm for the War of Resistance to the full, and impossible to provide an excellent basis for the most effective use of all our technical equipment and tactics." Because our army has Chairman Mao's correct line as a guide and has recourse to firm political work, even in situations with very poor conditions and many difficulties, it also can surmount all difficulties to achieve victories.

However, the renegade and traitor Lin Piao consistently opposed conducting education in the correct ideological and political line in the army. Especially after his usurpation of rights, he got worse in peddling his set of counter-revolutionary revisionist trash. He resorted to such base tactics as stealing the beams and pillars and putting rotten timber in their place, confounding the true with the false, etc., and wildly disparaged Chairman Mao's correct line. He cried that Marxist-Leninist works were "too far away" from us, "difficult to understand" and already "outdated," and opposed the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought by the commanders and fighters of the whole army. He advocated the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and opposed the Party's basic line. He substituted so-called "eruption of revolution deep in the soul" for the launching of active ideological struggle within the Party and the army. And so on and so forth. His sinister intention was prompted by a vain attempt to remove the soul of our Party and our army building and replace Chairman Mao's correct line with the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, so as to make our army deviate from the orbit of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and turn it into his tool for capitalist restoration. But it is easier to rock the mountains than the PLA. Our powerful PLA is a bona fide proletarian army cultivated by the correct line. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has struck deep roots in the hearts of the people of the whole country and the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the whole army. Anyone who thinks of rocking it or removing it, can only indulge himself in wishful thinking and daydreaming.

Advance Along the Direction Charged by the Resolution of the Kut'ien Conference

Under the guidance of the Resolution of the Kut'ien Conference, our army has traversed a fighting course over 45 years. In these 45 years, it has gone through the great struggle of the new democratic revolution and the socialist revolution. Meanwhile, it has also gone through a number of important two-line struggles. These soul-stirring struggles have again and again proved that the basic spirit of the Resolution of the Kut'ien Conference will live on forever and that the army-building line defined by the Resolution is unusually correct. Not only was this so before the seizure of political power, for the line will remain the guide for the building of our army under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, having won great victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution today, we must continue to seriously study the Resolution of the Kut'ien Conference and adhere to the Marxist army-building principlees expounded in the Resolution, so that our army will forever advance along the direction charted by the Resolution of the Kut'ien Conference.

To continue to thoroughly implement the Resolution of the Kut'ien Conference, it is imperative to constantly strengthen the buildup of the Party organizations at various levels in the army and especially of the Party branches in company units. The Party branches in company units are the basic-level organizations of the Party in the army and the command posts for leading the broad masses of Party members and the people to implement in the concrete the Party's line and fulfill the Party's tasks. The proper building of Party branches is an important link in strengthening the leadership of the Party over the army. Therefore, we must constantly strengthen the building of Party branches ideologically and organizationally along the direction charted by the Resolution of the Kut'ien Conference, "raise the political level within the Party," "strictly lead a democratic life under centralized guidance" and bring into full play the role of the Party branch as a fighting citadel.

To continue implementing the Resolution of the Kut'ien Conference, the Party organizations at various levels must lead the army units to deepen the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius personally led by Chairman Mao is a political and ideological struggle through which Marxism triumphs over revisionism and the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure. Meanwhile, it is also a universal movement for the study of Marxism. The bourgeois military line pushed by the renegade and traitor Lin Piao is for opposing the basic spirit of the Resolution of the Kut'ien Conference, and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius constitute its important source. We must use this sharp weapon of Marxism to thoroughly criticize Lin Piao's bourgeois military line and vigorously criticize his consistent Right-deviation anti-Party crimes in history--especially the crime in undermining Chairman Mao's military line after his usurpation of power, and expose his counter-revolutionary true features in broad daylight. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we must steel the army to make it capable of taking up both cultural and military work and rendering new contributions to the socialist revolution and construction.

To continue implementing the Resolution of the Kut'ien Conference, the Party organizations at various levels must lead the army units to have a good grasp of Marxism through reading and studying seriously. Marxism is a science for guiding the proletarian revolution, the theoretical basis for our Party to formulate its line and general and specific policies and the telescope and microscope for observing and analyzing problems. In the Resolution of the Kut'ien Conference, Chairman Mao has repeatedly taught us that we must theoretically clarify the basic differences between the proletarian army and the bourgeois army and draw a clear line of demarcation between proletarian and bourgeois ideas. The history of struggle of our army in several decades shows that only by grasping Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought can we clearly distinguish what is Chairman Mao's army-building line and what is the bourgeois army-building line, really serve the program and line of the Party and forever preserve the true features of the proletariat. Practice of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in the past year also tells us that the key to the popularized, deep-going and sustained development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius lies in studying and grasping Marxist theory.

To continue implementing the Resolution of the Kut'ien Conference, the Party organizations at all levels must persist in giving the army units education in the Party's basic line, so that the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the whole army can consciously struggle for the realization of the Party's basic line. The basic line personally formulated by Chairman Mao for the historical period of socialism is our army's lifeline. Only by firmly bearing in mind this basic line can our army keep from losing its bearings and changing direction under any complicated circumstances, forever stand at the forefront of class struggle and fully play the part of the cornerstone of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

At present, an important problem in the implementation of the Party's basic line lies the development of our army's glorious traditions and the proper handling of revolutionary unity at the higher and lower levels, and within and outside the army units. Chairman Mao says, "With the army and the people united as one man, who in the world can be our match?" The experience drawn by our Party and our army from several decades of struggle shows that only by properly handling revolutionary unity can the revolutionary cause march forward. And only by properly handling revolutionary unity can the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius be carried through to the end. Our stress of unity does not mean negation of struggle. On the very contrary, only through struggle and through criticism and self-criticism can we overcome erroneous ideas and erroneous tendencies, constantly strengthen unity within the revolutionary ranks and "enhance the combat power of the Party for achieving victory in class struggle."

At present, the situation is excellent in the whole country. But under the excellent situation, we must keep a sober head and continue to keep a firm and proper grip on the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. We must guard against sabotage and harassment from a handful of

class enemies at home and the possibility and danger of imperialism, revisionism and reaction launching aggression and subversion against our country in the international arena. We must heighten our vigilance, defend our Motherland and be prepared at all times to annihilate all enemies that dare to intrude.

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ASTRONOMY

Chinese Observatory Discovers New Minor Planet Moving on Unusual Orbit

(NCNA-English _ Nanking, Feb. 3, 1975)

a new minor planet, or asteroid, was discovered moving along a somewhat unusual orbit, it was announced by the purple mountain observatory of the chinese academy of sciences which discovered it.

it was discovered on december 28, 1974 when the observatory spotted a faint celestial body at right ascension 3 hours 4.3 minutes and declination plus 18 degrees 13 minutes. it moved rapidly in a north by west direction with an angular velocity of more than half a degree per day. preliminary calculations based on repeated observations reveal the following features of the orbit: its semi-major axis is smaller than that of the majority of other known asteroids but with a larger eccentricity than usual; its perihelion-distance is only 1.6 astronomical units (one astronomical unit is the semi-major axis of the orbit of the earth around the sun and amounts approximately to 150 million kilometres); and the orbital plane is inclined to that of the earth at an angle of 28 degrees. since its perihelion-distance is small and it was discovered at a position in space very close to both the sun and the earth, the new asteroid appeared to be moving four or five times faster than the bulk of other asteroids that happened to be in the same part of the sky.

the minor planets are a vast host of very small planets revolving around the sun in orbits that nearly all lie between those of mars and jupiter. since the first minor planet was found on january 1, 1801, a total of 1,813 minor planets have been discovered and officially numbered and named. twentyfive of them have smaller perihelion-distances than the newly discovered one and 15 of them have higher orbital inclinations.

in astronomy, the discoveries of the asteroids have promoted the study of the basic theories of celestial mechanics. observation and study of certain minor planets can help accurately determine the astronomical unit, and derive the masses of the planets. a comprehensive study of the great variety of unusual orbits of minor planets and their physical nature is of importance in exploring the problem of the origin and evolution of the solar system.

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND CONFUCIUS

Machine Tool Makers Deepen Movement to Criticize Lin Piao and Confucius

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Feb. 3, 1975)

cadres and workers of the shenyang no. 1 machine tool plant are studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought on a mass scale while criticizing revisionism and all decadent ideologies of the exploiting classes in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

the workers and staff of the northeast china plant have formed some 330 groups for theoretical study after work and read assiduously the works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. proceeding from the marxist standpoint, they delve into the centuries-old history of the struggle between the confucian and legalist schools and of class struggle as a whole and criticize the doctrines of confucius and mencius venerated by reactionary rulers of successive dynasties and peddled by chieftains of the revisionist lines in the party.

they construed legalist works of different periods and wrote articles criticizing books, proverbs and sayings much in vogue in the old society which advertised the doctrines of confucius and mencius. the workers also wrote poems and short commentaries criticizing these old ideas. many of the poems brim over with the revolutionary pride and vigour of the proletariat.

the workers noted that marx and engels point out in the "manifesto of the communist party": "the communist revolution is the most radical rupture with traditional property relations; no wonder that its development involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas." to accomplish this great historical mission, the workers said, we of the working class must change our own subjective world while changing the objective world.

the plant party committee and the leading bodies in the workshops march in the van of the movement. they constantly sum up their experience and lessons on the question of the line in running the plant and make an ever clearer distinction between marxism-leninism and revisionism.

with the change in people's mental outlook, more than 500 advanced workers have come to the fore since the start of the movement. a factory-wide technical innovation movement resulted in 14,000

sets of equipment of 2,700 types suited to new technological processes and the renovation of all products. the plant overfulfilled its 1974 state targets.

the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius is widening and deepening in all other industrial enterprises throughout the country. as in the shenyang no. 1 machine tool plant, stress is laid on the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and the criticism of revisionism and the doctrines of confucius and mencius in close connection with current problems.

SELECTED WORKS OF LEGALISTS

Peking, Shanghai Compile Selected Works of Chinese Legalists with Annotations

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1975)

peking and shanghai are compiling "selected works of legalists in various dynasties with annotations" to meet the needs of the workers, peasants, soldiers and cadres for broadening, deepening and persevering in criticism of lin piao and confucius. the first volumes of the two collections of the same title, issued separately by the people's publishing houses in the two cities, already came off the press. last year the two publishing houses printed a number of these works.

the peking collection to be issued in three volumes is annotated by worker, peasant and soldier activists in marxist theoretical study, professional marxist theoretical workers and revolutionary cadres. in the first volume there are 21 essays by eight legalists: sun wu, shang yang, hsun kuang, han fei and li ssu of the pre-chin period and the chin dynasty (221 b.c.-207 b.c.), and chia yi, chao tso and sang hung-yang of the western han dynasty (206 b.c.-24 a.d.).

since the beginning of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius in early 1974, under the leadership of the party organizations at various levels, the workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals have made great efforts to apply the stand, viewpoint and method of marxism

in criticizing the writings of the confucianists and annotating and studying those of the legalists and summing up the historical experience of the struggle between the confucian and the legalist schools and of class struggle as a whole. their aim is to serve present-day class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

this collection will fully assimilate the results of scientific research done by workers, peasants and soldiers. the compilers have canvassed the opinions of workers, peasants and soldiers on many occasions and are annotating the essays in simple, concise and vivid language. a short introduction and explanation of each legalist and his works is included in the collection.

the other collection is compiled by the shanghai municipal trade union council. fifteen thousand worker activists in marxist theoretical study in different fields are taking part in the annotation work.

this collection is composed of 85 important essays by 23 principal chinese legalists in various dynasties. the first volume already published includes 19 essays by four legalists -- shang yang, hsun kuang, han fei and li ssu. a special annotation group composed of worker-peasant-soldier activists in marxist theoretical study, leading members of related party organizations and professional editors and marxist theoretical workers was formed by the shanghai municipal trade union council. revolutionary teachers and students of futan university, shanghai teachers' university and a number of middle schools and some members of the shanghai people's publishing house are participating in this work.

MILITIA

Militia Helps Guard Northeast China Frontiers

(NCNA-English Harbin, Feb. 2, 1975)

contingents of milita men and women are guarding china's northeast borders together with frontier guards of the chinese people's liberation army. brave and vigorous, they stand sentry and patrol the bank of the heilung river.

"so long as imperialism and social-imperialism exist, we must maintain high vigilance, grasp the gun firmly and be prepared at all times to wipe out any enemy who dares to invade us," they declared.

militia organizations have now been set up in all villages, industrial enterprises, government institutions and schools in heilungkiang province. in normal times, the militia men and women engage in production and military training, and guard and patrol the borders with p.l.a. frontier guards in defence of the motherland. during a military emergency, they transport logistic supplies for army units, rescue and attend to the wounded and take a direct part in the operations in addition to performing sentry duties. during the counter-attack of self-defence on chenpao island, local militia organizations acted in concert with the chinese people's liberation army, and together they smashed the intrusion by soviet revisionist social-imperialism.

proceeding from actual needs in battle, militia organizations in border towns practise marksmanship, handgrenade throwing and mine planting. many militia men and women of the farm machinery plant in aihwei county have learned to be good skiers and swimmers.

the militia is a shock force in production. in the movement to learn from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, they have taken an active part in constructing reservoirs, reclaiming land and building other farmland improvement projects, effectively promoting agricultural production. there was a big swamp on a plain at the confluence of the heilung, wusuli and sunghua rivers. local militia men and women erected embankments totalling 1,400 kilometres, built reservoirs and irrigation and drainage pumping stations and reclaimed large tracts of land. thus they opened up 1.6 million hectares of farmland contributing over a million tons of grain to the state every year.

militia organizations in the greater and lesser khingan mountains take the forests as their battle grounds and are doing well in both military training

and production. a lumbering team of militiawomen under the hsinlin forestry bureau have practised field march and camping in a bitter cold of 40-50 degrees below zero and taken up other items of military training in combination with lumbering. the team has overfulfilled lumbering tasks every year and become an advanced unit in the province.

women account for one-third of the membership of the militia organizations. like the men, they engage in both production and military training and stick to their posts day or night. twentyone-year-old militiawoman hsu chi-wu of the huangchiyingtzu production team in aihwei county has excellently carried out her sentry duties in the past few years and has been praised as a "vigilant sentinel on the frontier".

along with militia men and women of han nationality, those of manchu, korean, hui, mongolian, tahur, olunchun, owenke, hoche and other minority nationalities in heilunkiang province are playing an ever more important role in defending and building up the motherland's frontier areas. the militia of mongolian nationality organized cavalry companies to keep a vigilant watch on the borders. the olunchun militia in the greater khingan mountains patrol the thick forests while hunting and often join the p.l.a. frontier guards to carry out their common duties. fishing on the heilung and wusuli rivers, members of the hoche militia also act as sentries there. a great wall of steel has been formed by the militia and the frontier guards of the chinese people's liberation army who jointly stand guard along the motherland's frontiers day and night.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

All-China Meeting Recommends Outstanding Farm Areas

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1975)

_____ a recent national cotton-oil-sugar-hemp-tobacco meeting recommended two areas as examples of stable high yields of both grain and industrial crops over large tracts of land. they are: the nantung prefecture on the northern bank of the yangtze estuary and the chingchou prefecture in the middle reaches of the yangtze river.

representatives of the two areas told the national meeting their experience, which commanded attention.

the nantung prefecture in kiangsu province harvested an average of 8.36 tons of grain a hectare in 1974. its total output was an all-time high, 7.6 per cent higher than that for 1973. its 193,000 hectares of cotton yielded 0.88 tons a hectare, close to 1973's good harvest. rape seed, peanuts and jute showed general increases. each of the six counties in the prefecture topped the 7.5 ton mark in per-hectare grain yield and the 0.75 ton mark in cotton.

nantung is noted especially for its high and stable cotton output. during the nine years from 1965 to 1973, cotton production averaged 0.81 tons a hectare throughout the prefecture. party organizations at all levels had made good preparations for the 1974 harvest, including mobilizing the masses to sum up their rich experience in combating natural adversities and to criticize the notion of "a mandate from heaven" peddled by lin piao and confucius and inculcate in people's minds the idea of "man's will conquers nature". in the winter of 1973 and the following spring, cadres and commune members in the area launched a drive to build farm development projects centering on taming rivers and improving soil. the land was well drained during the flooding season, paving the way for a good harvest.

while cotton was growing last year, the prefecture was struck a long time by drought, incessant rain, hailstorms, tidal waves, typhoon and pests. but the cadres and commune members, closely united, put up a stubborn struggle, and their hard work and perseverance won through.

the area's population is out of proportion to the cultivated fields, averaging less than 0.15 hectares per capita. the cotton acreage accounted for 45

per cent of the total and plus other industrial crops, it left not much land for grain. the contradiction between growing grain and planting cotton and other industrial crops was sharp.

the prefecture resolved the contradiction by raising the multiple-cropping index and making a rational arrangement of grain, cotton, green manure and special industrial crops. this system combines cultivation and fertilization of the land and keeps the yields of all crops high and stable.

the chingchou prefecture in hupeh province has 283,300 hectares of cotton fields. its 1974 cotton output averaged 0.87 tons a hectare, 0.17 tons more than 1973's good harvest, and its total output was 24 per cent higher; both per-hectare yield and total output were all-time highs. its total grain output was 350,000 tons more than that for 1973.

following the good harvests of cotton and grain, the region's party organizations at all levels summed up their experience in learning from tachai and drafted their plans for 1974. tienmen county used to be a go-ahead unit in producing cotton. but owing to interference by lin piao's revisionist line, cotton production dropped for a time until the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work, during which party's policies were better implemented and the people's enthusiasm for socialism was brought into display. the county's 1974 cotton output averaged 0.92 tons a hectare, and its total output was 18.4 per cent more than 1973's. total grain output showed an increase of 20,000 tons.

leading cadres at all levels in the region make a point in going down to the grass roots to take part in collective productive labour and modestly learn from the masses in the course of grasping revolution and promoting production. last spring, yenli county sent more than 1,400 cadres to work in 165 production teams and helped strengthen their leading bodies ideologically and organizationally. thanks to their efforts in learning from tachai, the county's cotton yield per hectare averaged 0.77 tons, 0.22 tons more than that for 1973, and its total output increased 39.6 per cent.

more than 14,000 cadres in the region worked in 1974 in 2,160 production brigades to help strengthen party leadership ideologically, which was an important factor for the year's good grain and cotton harvests.

TRANSFORMATION OF LOESS PLATEAU

Chinese Peasants Fight to Transform Loess Plateau

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 3, 1975)

multi-purpose projects to protect a 600,000-square-kilometre loess plateau against erosion, mountain torrents and drought are being built by tens of millions of members of people's communes in ningsia, kansu and shensi, northwest china.

they are using the present slack farming season to construct dams in river valleys, contour farmland, terrace hill slopes and dig pits on the mountain sides to plant trees and grass. red flags flutter at the construction sites and boards carry big-character posters expressing the builders' determination to speed up socialist construction in honour of the first session of the fourth national people's congress.

in the middle reaches of the yellow river, china's second longest, reckless felling of trees under previous ruling classes damaged the plateau's vegetative cover and serious erosion affected one-third of the plateau. water carried off 18,000 tons of top soil per square kilometre in some areas. this progressive deterioration of soil accelerated run-off and this vicious circle became the main natural obstacle in developing farming in northwest china.

the loess plateau fed the yellow river 1,600 million tons of yellow soil and sand every year, hence the river's name. silting in the lower reaches was so serious that the river bed was higher than land on both banks. during the high water seasons before liberation the river often broke its dykes and brought disaster. the people called the yellow river a "scourge".

only with the founding of new china in 1949 did the gigantic effort needed to transform the loess plateau became possible. chairman mao issued the directives: "work on the yellow river must be done well" and "attention must be paid to soil conservation". soil conservation departments were set up from the central government down to local governments. the state called many meetings to sum up, exchange and spread experience in soil conservation in the yellow river basin. the state allocated considerable appropriations and sent large numbers of engineering workers to the area and big water-control projects at liuchiahsia, the sanmen gorge, chingtunghsia and other places on the yellow river have been built.

a leading member of a department concerned said in a recent interview: "the transformation of the plateau is an arduous task. the problem cannot be solved by building a few key projects and afforesting some hills, nor by the efforts of a village or a county. it requires unified planning and multi-purpose measures and concerted and persistent efforts by tens of millions of people on the plateau. china's socialist system and the consolidated collective economy of the people's communes created the conditions for organizing such efforts."

tens of thousands of people in kansu's chengning county are transforming their area according to the diverse terrain, mountain ranges and streams.

every production brigade in the county's shanho commune organized 1,500 labourers to transform a five-kilometre-long badly eroded gully, totalling 1,330 hectares. along the 200 metres deep base, they built dams and used silt to create topsoil. on the slopes, they terraced fields or planted trees. they aim to conserve top soil and reduce mountain torrents and protect farmland.

work on the gully began in 1958 and has continued ever since. in the busy seasons, the commune assigns a small number of people to continue the work. in slack seasons, over 60 per cent of its labour power is concentrated on the project. the gully now has five forest farms and more than one hundred, thousand fruit trees are growing on the slopes.

many such gullies on the loess highlands are being improved to serve the people. chengning county covers an area of 1,300 square kilometres. it is cut up by 1,200 gullies accounting for 77 per cent of the county's total area. over the past twenty years and more, the local people have levelled the uneven surface into over 16,600 hectares of neatly laid out fields free from erosion. the county's 1974 total grain output was 15 per cent more than in 1971 when the county reaped a local record harvest. per unit output was more than three times that during the first few years after liberation.

people's communes, neighbouring counties and even neighbouring provinces cooperate and organize labour power for the multi-purpose projects under unified planning.

according to the water conservancy department of shensi province, the wuting river, which runs through seven counties in the province, causes the most severe soil erosion and is one of the most silt-laden tributaries of the yellow river. the concerted efforts of a

contingent of over one million people resulted in 40 medium-sized and small reservoirs and 140,000 hectares of terraces and neatly laid out fields. trees and useful grass were planted on mountain slopes to reduce erosion. the river, it was estimated, carries 21.2 per cent less silt into the yellow river each year than it did before 1968.

the fanchiakoto production brigade is noted for its perseverance in the war against nature. the 470-member brigade levelled seven ridges, filled in five gullies and turned the 107 hectares of fields scattered on mountain slopes into contour terraces. the previous party branch secretary fan shih-shih gave his best effort to the struggle of improving the gullies and on his death-bed urged the then deputy party secretary fan shih-tseng to continue the struggle. fan shih-tseng is a man of great integrity and has carried on the struggle. the brigade's total grain output last year reached 190 tons, more than double that in 1964, before the improvement work was done.

the northwest china's people worked with the spirit displayed by the fanchiakoto people to change the highlands. fan shih-tseng said: "we work hard not only to produce more grain to feed the people of a village or a production brigade, but to benefit the people down stream. we believe that one of these days we will fully control erosion and turn the yellow river into a clear waterway that benefits the people for generations to come. the thought of this gives us inexhaustible strength."

TAIWAN

Rescued Fishermen from Taiwan Province Return Home

(NCNA-English Foochow, Feb. 3, 1975)

nine fishermen from taiwan province, rescued from a distressed fishing boat floundering in rough seas, left fukien province for taiwan aboard their repaired boat on the evening of february 1.

the "tunghsing no. 5", a fishing boat of the tunghsing fishing company in keelung city, taiwan province, developed a serious engine trouble and drifted in a moderate gale on january 17. the nine-member crew was in great danger.

seeing this, armymen and civilians from pingtan county, fukien province, came to their rescue with all-out efforts in the teeth of strong winds and surging waves and finally brought them to safety.

the rescued taiwan fishermen were warmly received by the local revolutionary committee and people who had their boat repaired.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Prime Minister Greets Premier Chou En-lai on Re-Appointment

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 3, 1975)

australian prime minister e.g. whitlam sent a message to premier chou en-lai on january 31, most warmly congratulating him on his re-appointment as premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on behalf of the australian government may i express my warmest congratulations to you on the decision of the fourth national people's congress reappointing you as premier of the state council.

with all good wishes.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Communist Party Greets Successful Holding of China Fourth National People's Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 3, 1975)

the central committee of the communist party of burma sent a message on january 21 to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending congratulations on the successful holding of china's fourth national people's congress. the message reads:

we learned with great joy of the happy news of the successful holding of the first session of the fourth national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

the congress was convened after the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the chinese communist party, and at a time when the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius was deepening and widening. it is therefore of great significance.

the chinese communist party is the leading core of the people's republic of china. numerous facts have proved that under the correct leadership of the chinese communist party, the people's republic of china has won and is winning one brilliant victory after another on all fronts -- ideological, political, economic, cultural, national defence and diplomatic -- and that she will continue to win brilliant victories in the days to come.

we are convinced that after the fourth national people's congress and under the leadership of the chinese communist party, the people's republic of china will surely be built into a powerful socialist country.

the burmese communist party and all other genuine marxist-leninist parties throughout the world will fight shoulder to shoulder with the chinese communist party led by comrade mao tsetung in the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction till final victory.

long live the people's republic of china exclamation

long live the communist party of china exclamation

long live the militant unity between the parties and peoples of burma and china exclamation

long live chairman mao tsetung, revolutionary teacher of the proletariat exclamation

CHINA AND GABON

Gabonese President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1975)

albert-bernard bongo, president of the republic of gabon, received chinese ambassador to gabon liu ying-hsien on january 30 and had a friendly talk with him, according to a report from libreville.

CHINA AND GAMBIA

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Gambian Minister of External Affairs

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1975)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with alieu badara n'jie, minister of external affairs of the republic of the gambia, and other distinguished gambian guests accompanying him on the visit.

attending the meeting were eric h. christensen, secretary-general of the president's office, harry lloyd-evans, inspector-general of police, ousman sallah, ambassador of the gambia to saudi arabia, lamin marenah, director of agriculture, and abdor a. b. n'jie, technical counsellor of the ministry of agriculture.

present were also chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries li ke and leading members of departments concerned, including cheng fei, chao yuan, chang han-chih, kao chien-chung and chin feng-chu.

Sino-Gambian Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-Operation Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1975)

an agreement on economic and technical co-operation between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of the gambia was signed here this morning.

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping attended the signing ceremony.

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and gambian minister of external affairs alieu badara n'jie signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

taking part in the signing ceremony on the gambian side were eric h. christensen, secretary-general of the president's office, and harry lloyd-evans, inspector-general of police.

taking part in the signing ceremony on the chinese side were also vice-foreign minister ho ying and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries li ke.

Gambian Minister of External Affairs Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 3, 1975)

alieu badara n'jie, minister of external affairs of the republic of the gambia, and his party left here for a visit to kwangchow by air this morning in the company of chao yuan, deputy director of the african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

they were seen off at the airport by chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries li ke and leading members of departments concerned kao chien-chung and chin feng-chu.

yesterday afternoon, the gambian guests visited the palace museum.

Gambian Minister of External Affairs Arrives in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 3, 1975)

alieu badara n'jie, minister of external affairs of the republic of the gambia, and his party arrived here by air today.

the honoured guests were welcomed at the airport by liu tien-fu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, lo fan-chun, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and others.

the provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet this evening in honour of minister alieu badara n'jie and other distinguished gambian guests.

the banquet was filled with an atmosphere of friendship. in his toast, liu tien-fu thanked minister n'jie for bringing here the friendship of the gambian

people. in return, minister n'jie said that their visit, the first to the people's republic of china, is very successful and has promoted the friendship between the two countries. he expressed thanks for the chinese people's friendly reception.

minister alieu badara n'jie and the other distinguished guests visited a rural people's commune on the outskirts of the city this afternoon.

CHINA AND GHANA

Ghanaian Chairman Greets Premier Chou En-lai on His Re-Appointment

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 3, 1975)

colonel ignatius kutu acheampong, chairman of the national redemption council of ghana, has sent a message to premier chou en-lai, extending warm and sincere congratulations on his re-appointment as premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

please accept my warm and sincere congratulations on your re-appointment by the fourth national people's congress of china as premier of the state council. i wish the chinese people further progress. with highest consideration.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambican Prime Minister Receives Hsinhua Correspondent

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Feb. 3, 1975)

joaquim chissano, prime minister of the mozambican transitional government, received and had a cordial and friendly talk with a visiting hsinhua correspondent in lourenco marques on february 1.

he gave the correspondent an account of the decolonization measures and achievements of the transitional government under the leadership of the mozambique liberation front.

he highly praised the profound friendship between the mozambican and chinese people in fighting against their common enemy -- imperialism and colonialism, and expressed the hope that this friendship would be further strengthened and developed.

the hsinhua correspondent visited mozambique from january 18 to february 1.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese King Receives Heads of Chinese Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Feb. 2, 1975)

king birendra of nepal received here today tao chi, head of the chinese government economic delegation and vice-minister of communication, and tsao chih, deputy head of the delegation and chinese ambassador to nepal. the king had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion were bhekha bahadur thapa, head of the nepalese government economic delegation and minister of state for finance, and cshetra bikram rana, deputy head of the delegation and nepalese ambassador to china.

China, Nepal Sign Road Construction Agreement

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Feb. 2, 1975)

an agreement on the construction of the pokhara-surkhet highway was signed between the chinese and nepalese governments here today.

leader of the nepalese government economic delegation and minister of state for finance bhekha bahadur thapa signed for the nepalese government, and leader of the chinese government economic delegation and vice-minister of communications tao chi for the chinese government.

speaking at the ceremony b.b. thapa paid tribute to the lasting friendship based on the five principles

of peaceful co-existence between nepal and china. "the unremitting efforts made by his late majesty king mahendra in fostering the strong ties of mutual understanding and close cooperation between the people of our two countries and the rededication with renewed vigour by his majesty king birendra to further the cause of nepal-china friendship will continue to inspire the nepalese people," he said. he expressed the belief that the scope of economic cooperation between nepal and china will continue to be widened in future.

tao chi said in his speech that the economic cooperation between china and nepal will play an active role in strengthening the friendship between the two peoples. he said, "the chinese government always holds that all countries, big or small, should be equal. we resolutely oppose hegemonism and the power politics of the big bullying the small, the rich oppressing the poor and the strong domineering the weak. the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly support his majesty's government and the people of nepal in their just struggle against foreign intervention and for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty."

present on the occasion were government ministers and all members of the government economic delegation of nepal, deputy leader of the chinese government economic delegation and chinese ambassador to nepal tsao chih and all members of the chinese delegation.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norway-China Friendship Association Holds Third National Congress

(NCNA-English Oslo, Feb. 2, 1975)

the third national congress of the norway-china friendship association was held in trondheim, central norway, on january 25 and 26.

representatives from various branches of the association throughout the country heard and discussed the report on the work of the association in 1974 and the plan of the association for 1975. they elected a new national council. and reelected harald bockmann chairman of the council.

the report pointed out that since the second congress in december 1973, the association has absorbed large numbers of new members throughout the country and established new branches in some places. up to date, the report said, the membership has doubled.

CHINA AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Chinese Ministers Hold Talks with Minister of Papua New Guinea

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1975)

chinese minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng and vice-minister of foreign trade yao yi-lin held talks here today on separate occasions with sir. albert maori kiki, minister for defence, foreign relations and trade of papua new guinea.

Minister of Papua New Guinea Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1975)

sir albert maori kiki, minister for defence, foreign relations and trade of papua new guinea, and his party were honoured at a banquet given here this evening by chinese vice-minister of foreign trade yao yi-lin on behalf of minister li chiang.

vice-minister yao yi-lin and minister kiki spoke at the banquet. in his speech, the vice-minister said: the people of papua new guinea have made unremitting efforts over a long time and won many successes in striving for national independence, safeguarding state sovereignty and developing the national economy. papua new guinea will soon officially declare its independence. this is a great event in the political life of the people of papua new guinea. the chinese people sincerely rejoice at this. he added: both china and papua new guinea are developing countries and belong to the third world. in recent years, personnel exchanges and trade contacts between the two countries have been growing steadily. the vice-minister expressed the conviction that the current visit to china of the distinguished guests from papua new guinea would make a positive contribution to

the friendship and understanding between the two governments and the two peoples and would promote the constant development of their economic and trade relations.

in his speech, minister kiki thanked the chinese government for its warm hospitality. he said that papua new guinea, which will soon win independence, hopes to have more friends in southeast asia. he stressed that one of the objectives of the development of papua new guinea is to achieve self-reliance and stand on its own feet economically. he praised china for its achievements in construction and indicated that papua new guinea is confident of success in construction through its own efforts. he said that their current visit to china would enhance the mutual understanding between the people of papua new guinea and china.

present on the occasion were chinese vice-foreign minister ma wen-po and vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hao chung-shih.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian President Assad Greets Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 3, 1975)

hafez al-assad, president of the syrian arab republic, sent a message to premier chou en-lai yesterday, sincerely congratulating him on his re-appointment as premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

i have the pleasure on the occasion of your excellency's re-election as prime minister of the people's republic of china to express on behalf of the syrian arab people and in my own name our sincere congratulations and best wishes for your good health and happiness and for more successes, progress and prosperity for the friendly people of china.

Syrian Prime Minister Greets Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 3, 1975)

mahmoud al ayoubi, premier of the syrian arab republic, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on january 31, extending best wishes on his re-appointment as premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of your appointment as premier of the state council, i extend to you my best wishes, wishing you good health and happiness, and the friendly chinese people still greater progress and prosperity. your excellency, i am convinced that the friendly relations of cooperation between our two countries and peoples will further develop in their common interest.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Prime Minister Eric Eustace Williams Attends Soiree in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1975)

dr. eric eustace williams, prime minister of trinidad and tobago, and the other distinguished guests from trinidad and tobago accompanying him on the visit, attended a performance of the modern revolutionary peking opera "fighting on the plains" presented by the china peking opera troupe this evening.

accompanying prime minister williams at the soiree were vice-premier chen yung-kuei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wang lei, and leading members of departments concerned hao liang, chu chuan-hsien and chen teh-ho.

at the end of the performance, prime minister williams went on stage in the company of vice-premier chen yung-kuei, and cordially shook hands with the performers and presented them with a basket of flowers in congratulation of their success.

the soiree was arranged by the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

this morning, the prime minister and other distinguished guests toured the great wall and ting ling, one of the ming tombs, in the company of tang ke, vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries. the prime minister also held talks with historians at peking university in the past two days.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Continues Talks with Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 3, 1975)

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping continued talks with dr. eric eustace williams, prime minister of trinidad and tobago, here this morning.

China-Trinidad and Tobago Agreement on Establishment of Embassies Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 3, 1975)

an agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of trinidad and tobago on the establishment of embassies in each other's capital was signed here today.

attending the signing ceremony on the trinidad and tobago side were: prime minister dr. eric eustace williams; minister of finance george chambers; senior superintendent of police lance selman; assistant superintendent of police sylbert hyndman and secretary to the prime minister mrs. marjorie lee fook.

attending the signing ceremony on the chinese side were: vice-premier teng hsiao-ping; foreign minister chiao kuan-hua; vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung; vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan; vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries tang ke; and department director chu chuan-hsien and deputy department directors chen teh-ho and tang wen-sheng of the foreign ministry.

lin ping, director of the department of american and oceanian affairs of the chinese ministry of foreign affairs, and eustace seignoret, trinidad and tobago permanent representative to the u.n., signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments. /

CHINA AND VIETNAM

CPC Central Committee Greets 45th Anniversary of Vietnam Workers' Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 2, 1975)

the central committee of the communist party of china sent a message yesterday to the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, greeting the 45th anniversary of the founding of the viet nam workers' party. full text of the message reads:

the central committee of the viet nam workers' party,

on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the viet nam workers' party, the central committee of the communist party of china extends its most cordial and fraternal greetings to the viet nam workers' party.

the viet nam workers' party, created by the vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh and applying marxism-leninism to the concrete practice of revolution in viet nam, has traversed an arduous, glorious and great course of struggle and led the revolution in viet nam from one victory to another during the past 45 years. the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam opened a new era in vietnamese history. the great victory won in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has added a colourful page in the annals of the cause of national liberation of viet nam, and made a great contribution to the anti-imperialist struggle of the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations the world over.

the vietnamese people, warmly responding to the call of the viet nam workers' party and carrying forward the revolutionary tradition of determination to fight and win and of hard struggle, have been winning fresh victories in their resolute struggle to safeguard the paris agreement and the fruits of revolution, and in their production emulation drive to heal the war wounds and build socialism in the north. the communist party of china and the chinese people sincerely wish the viet nam workers' party and the vietnamese people still greater victories in the struggle for building the socialist north, pushing forward the national democratic revolution in the south and proceeding to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

our two parties have been sharing the weal and woe in the prolonged struggle against the common enemy. there exists a deep friendship of long-standing between the chinese and vietnamese peoples. the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity, based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and nurtured by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and the vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh, can stand any test. the chinese communist party and people will never forget the forceful support which the viet nam workers' party and the vietnamese people have rendered to the chinese revolutionary struggle. we will certainly follow the teachings of chairman mao tsetung and, as always, extend our resolute support to the just cause of the vietnamese people until complete victory is won.

the central committee of the
communist party of china

february 1, 1975

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Greets 45th Founding Anniversary of Vietnam Workers' Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 3, 1975)

"the people's daily" carries an editorial today entitled "warm greetings to the viet nam workers' party on its 45th founding anniversary". the editorial reads:

today is the 45th founding anniversary of the viet nam workers' party. with deep proletarian revolutionary feelings, the chinese communist party and the chinese people extend fraternal greetings and militant salute to the viet nam workers' party and the vietnamese people on this glorious festival.

when the viet nam nation was in deep misery under the colonialist yoke 45 years ago, the viet nam workers' party created by president ho chi minh, the great leader of the vietnamese people, was gloriously born. the founding of the party ushered the vietnamese national struggle for independence and liberation into a new historical period. integrating marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of the vietnamese revolution, the viet nam workers' party

has traversed a glorious and great course of struggle and won one splendid victory after another in leading the vietnamese people in the most arduous fight. the victory of the 1945 august revolution and the founding of the democratic republic of viet nam opened a new era in vietnamese history. after the victory of the war of resistance against french aggression in 1954, the vietnamese people fought a war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation for more than ten years, dealt a heavy blow to the aggressors and finally forced the u.s. government to have no alternative but sign the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam". through their great victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation the vietnamese people have written a chapter of heroism in the cause of vietnamese national liberation and made a great contribution to the struggle against imperialism waged by the oppressed people and nations in the whole world.

the road traversed by the viet nam workers' party is the glorious one of leading the broad masses to rise and fight for liberation and waging an unrelenting revolutionary struggle. the shining victories of the vietnamese people's revolutionary struggles have vividly demonstrated that a just cause is invincible. a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big, if only they rely closely on the masses, dare to struggle, are good at waging struggle and persevere in struggle. today, countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this historical trend cannot be resisted by any force. no matter how strong they fancy themselves, colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism are doomed to failure in trying to impose their will on the people of other countries.

in the past two years, the heroic vietnamese people under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party have continued to display their revolutionary tradition of determination to fight and win and hard struggle, and entered into an arduous struggle in a new period. they are making indefatigable efforts to safeguard the paris agreement and the fruit of revolution already won. the people in north viet nam have recorded outstanding successes in healing the wounds of war and in industrial and agricultural production through self-reliance and socialist labour emulation drives. recently, remarkable new achievements have been made by the people in north viet nam as shown in the labour, production and economization emulation drive they launched to greet the 45th anniversary of the founding of the viet nam workers' party. the south vietnamese people who rally closely around the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government are marching along the road of national democratic revolution. they have put up a resolute struggle against the nguyen van thieu clique, which with the support of the united states is violating the paris agreement, and hit back

heavily at the saigon troops conducting nibbling operations against the liberated areas. the chinese communist party and the chinese people are heartily elated over the splendid victories won by the heroic vietnamese comrades-in-arms and wish them still greater victories in building the socialist north, and in the struggle to push forward the national democratic revolution in the south and proceed to the peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

china and viet nam are neighbours linked by common mountains and rivers and closely related to each other like the lips and teeth. there exists a deep revolutionary friendship between our two peoples. both in the hard days of war and the period of socialist construction, our two parties and two peoples have always supported and encouraged each other, shared the same fate and advanced together. this revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism can stand any test for they were nurtured by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and the vietnamese people's great leader president ho chi minh and have been forged and developed in the common revolutionary struggle. the chinese people will never forget the glorious feat of the vietnamese revolutionaries, with president ho chi minh as their representative, who worked for the chinese revolution when it was in hard times. nor will we ever forget that after the liberation of china, the vietnamese people have given great support to our socialist revolution and socialist construction by their war against aggression. the chinese people will certainly follow the teachings of chairman mao tsetung in contributing to the further strengthening of the great friendship and militant solidarity between our two parties, two countries and two peoples. they will, as always, resolutely carry out their proletarian internationalist duties in supporting the vietnamese peoples' just struggle until complete victory.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Chinese Ambassador Fetes Chairman Robaya

(NCNA-English Aden, Feb. 3, 1975)

chinese ambassador to democratic yemen tsui chien gave a dinner yesterday in honour of salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, and the p.d.r.y. delegation he led in the recent visit to china.

present also on the occasion were foreign minister mohammad saleh mutie, minister of planning ali salem al beedh, finance minister fadhle muhsin abdullah, minister of public works haider abubaker al attas, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform mohammad sulaiman nasser, commander of the people's militia hussein mohammad qumattah, director of the presidential council office zaid suleiman and other government officials. the dinner proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

in a speech at the dinner, chairman robaya said that the international situation is getting tense and the imperialists are hatching plots. but, he said, the people's struggle will never stop and the situation will become favourable to the developing countries and the national liberation movements of the third world.

after the dinner, chairman robaya and other distinguished guests saw a chinese film, "azalea mountain", in the company of ambassador tsui chien.

the p.d.r.y. delegation led by chairman robaya visited the people's republic of china from november 10 to 18 last year.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

YAR Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Feb. 2, 1975)

abdul-aziz abdul-ghani, newly appointed prime minister of the yemen arab republic, this morning received chinese ambassador to the country chang tsan-ming at the prime minister's office.

they had a friendly talk.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Kinshasa, Feb. 1, 1975)

mobutu sese seko, president of the republic of zaire, received chinese ambassador to zaire kung ta-fei at the presidency on january 28 and had a friendly talk with him.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

World Organizations Called to Sever Relations with Chiang Kai-shek Clique

(NCNA-English Geneva, Feb. 1, 1975)

the executive board of the world health organization (w.h.o.) adopted at its 55th session a resolution, urging all international non-governmental organizations which maintain or apply for official relations with w.h.o. to take measures to expel those bodies or individuals associated with chiang kai-shek clique from these organizations and sever all links with them.

the chinese representative pointed out at the session that among the non-governmental organizations already in official relations or applying for admission into official relations with w.h.o., there are still certain organizations in which bodies or individuals under control of the chiang kai-shek clique are conducting illegal activities under the pretext of "non-relationship between science and politics", "acadamic freedom", or as "scientistis" and "scholars". this abnormal situation runs counter to the stand of the chinese government as well as to the tide of the world history, and should not be allowed.

held here from january 21 to 31, the session reviewed the w.h.o. activities in bringing assistance to the liberation movements in southern africa for the promotion of national health services.

during the discussion on the w.h.o. budget, the chinese representative announced that in paying its contribution for 1974, china withheld its percentage share of the aid provided by the w.h.o. for the lon nol clique, israel and saigon authorities.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Two More US Fishing Vessels Seized by Ecuadorian Navy

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 3, 1975)

two more u.s. owned fishing vessels have been seized by the ecuadorian navy. this brings to seven the number of captured u.s. fishing boats intruding into ecuador's 200-mile territorial waters in the past nine days, according to a report from quito.

the two u.s. fishing vessels, each carrying with 150 tons of tuna, were ordered into salinas port.

last week the first four u.s. vessels were ordered to pay a total fine of 464,440 dollars and the 800,000-dollars-worth of tuna on board was confiscated.

the fifth u.s. fishing boat was captured on january 28.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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LAW

Law, Dictatorship and System of Ownership

- on the class essence of Shen Tao's juristic thought

by

Wu Ch'iung (吴 琼)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 4, 1975)

The use of Marxism to occupy the whole sphere of the superstructure, including philosophy, history, education, literature, art and law, is a long-term combat task in the popularized, deep-going and sustained development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. A study of the formation and development of the juristic thought of the Legalists of early Ch'in is beneficial to the waging of this battle.

During the period of the final collapse of the slave society and the rise of the feudal society in China, the Legalists made great efforts in establishing the jurisprudence of the newly emerging landlord class and waged a protracted struggle against the Confucianists representing the slave-owner class on the decline. Among them, Shen Tao's juristic thought merits attention.

Shen Tao was a native of the State of Chao. He lived earlier than and had been acclaimed by Han Fei. Shen Tao actually had put forward a proposal for establishing the dictatorship of the landlord class based on the centralization of authority. His theory was subsequently critically assimilated by Han Fei who gave a concentrated expression to the Legalist thought. Ch'in Shih Huang implemented the Legalist line, initially unified China and founded the first centralist feudal state in Chinese history.

Shen Tao's jurisprudence actually had embodied the contents of the three sectors of legal system, method of government and state power. However, he especially stressed state power. He again and again stressed that "the people are under one sovereign and things are decided by law." He emphasized the importance of the centralization of authority in the hands of the sovereign of the newly emerging landlord class, or the importance of strengthening the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class.

Shen Tao's repeated emphasis on this point was compatible with the need of the situation of class struggle at that time. In the period of social reform marked by the supersession of the slavery system by the feudal system, the slave-owner class was still in existence, the force of habit of the old society based on the slavery system was still rather strong, and the caste and prerogative system of the slave-owning aristocracy on the decline had still deep influence. This made it easy for the slave-owning aristocrats to worm their way into the government organs of the newly emerging landlord class. It was also easy for certain people of the newly emerging landlord class who got hold of more prerogatives to become a new type of slave owners and forget the interests of the newly emerging feudal state as a whole. Under these two circumstances, this would sabotage the implementation of the unified laws and orders and political reforms, and even lead to the restoration of the slavery system. Therefore, Shen Tao especially emphasized centralism and the unification of laws and orders to make political reform effective. He was opposed to the violation of law and decentralization of power that would lead to secessionism and regression and make political reform burst like a bubble.

From the subsequent historical experience of the rise and fall of the Ch'in Dynasty, we can see that Shen Tao's political theory of "under one sovereign" and "decision by law" was of progressive significance at that time. Ch'in Shih Huang centralized state power in his person and firmly carried out the unified laws and orders of the newly emerging landlord class. This course of action not only effectively uprooted the restoration clique of the slave owners under Lü Pu-wei and others but also unified China and made the unified state of the landlord class strong and prosperous. The usurpation of power by Chao Kao, the imbecility and timidity of Hu Hai, the violation of laws and orders, and restoration and regression resulted in the interruption of Ch'in Shih Huang's Legalist line and the downfall of the Ch'in Dynasty. But for the major peasant uprising launched by Ch'en Sheng and Wu Kuang to overthrow the political power usurped by Chao Kao, the slavery system could possibly have been restored. It can be seen from this that under the historical conditions of major reforms in social system, how important it was to rely on the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class based on the centralization of authority to carry out the unified laws and orders favorable to social reforms!

Engels pointed out, "All revolutions that have occurred up to the present are revolutions for defending one kind of ownership and opposing another kind of ownership." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. IV, pp. 110-111) The struggle of the Legalist school against the

Confucian school in the period of early Ch'in was essentially for establishing and defending the system of ownership of the newly emerging landlord class and opposing the system of ownership of the slave-owner class. It was for transferring the land formerly occupied by the slave-owner class to the hands of the newly emerging landlord class.

Shen Tao gave a parable: A rabbit in the street is pursued by a hundred people. The pursuit is made out of greed, but people do not reprimand the pursuers because the ownership of this rabbit has not been determined. Although the market is full of rabbits, people passing by would not cast a glance on them not because they do not want such rabbits but because their ownership has been determined. At the time, the Legalists were energetically engaged in the creation of public opinion for the consolidation and development of the private ownership of land based on the feudal system. They encouraged people to open up land not under private ownership, but advocated the use of law to protect such land already under private ownership. This was for negating the "public land" under the system of ownership of the slave owners and affirming the private ownership of land under the feudal system.

Marx pointed out, "Society is not based on law. That is the dream of the jurists. On the contrary, law should take society as the foundation." (Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. VI, pp. 291-292) Engels also pointed out, "The economic relations are reflected as legal principles, which similarly will also naturally stand such relations on their head." "But such reversal--which forms what we call ideological viewpoint before it is identified--also reacts on the economic base and can change it to a certain extent. I think this is understood without explanation." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. IV, p. 484) The law of a given class is the reflection of the system of ownership of a given class in the ideological concept of that class. But this concept of jurisdiction in turn also serves to maintain the system of ownership of that class.

Shen Tao's jurisprudence was for serving the maintenance of the system of ownership of the landlord class. He said, "Law does not drop from the sky nor does it grow out of the earth. It emerges among men in conformity with their thinking." This means that law does not drop from the sky or grow out of the earth but is produced in human society and that it will do so long as it tallies with the wish of people. What he called "in conformity with human thinking" meant in conformity with the wish of the newly emerging landlord class. He proposed that "rewards must be made and wealth must be distributed according to law." The "rewards" of that time meant rewards for people who had rendered meritorious service to the newly emerging landlord class, and the political and economic forces of the newly emerging landlord class were fostered and developed by means of this method. The "distribution of wealth" referred to the re-distribution of properties in the process of replacing the slavery system with the feudal system, and the distribution of properties in the newly emerging feudal society. All this had to be safeguarded with law and carried out according to law.

Shen Tao baldly declared, "Nobody is not for self." He looked upon selfishness as the "common nature" of "man." The newly emerging landlord class deliberately enlarged the selfishness of the exploiting classes as a manifestation of "human nature." At that time, however, Shen Tao used this to oppose the hypocritical "rule of propriety" of the slave owners. He bared the teaching of Confucius and Mencius that "the benevolent love people," and revealed that in class society human relationship was but the relationship of interests. He took this as the basis of "rule of law." The system of division of land into nine squares of the slavery system had donned the mantle of "public land" on the ownership of land by the slave owners. Shen Tao's theory straightforwardly provided the basis of argument for enlarging and upholding the private ownership of land of the feudal system. He even advocated that people without the specified private property (mainly land at that time) could not become officers. This was the class criterion for the appointment of people set by him for the rulers of the newly emerging landlord class.

The slave owners and their Confucianist spokesmen alleged that the system of ownership of the slavery system was bestowed by "heaven" and that the common people were fed by the "sages" (chieftains of the slave-owning aristocracy). Shen Tao smartly bared these lies. He pointed out that neither heaven and earth nor the "sages" would show concern for or solve the difficulties of people. Heaven would show no anxiety for darkness in people's houses, and people had to draw light through windows. The earth would show no anxiety for people's poverty, and people had to reclaim wasteland themselves in order to become well off. It was the common people that fed the "sages" but not the "sages" that fed the common people. This provided the basis of argument for the newly emerging landlord class to develop the cause of land reclamation, to enlarge the private ownership of land and to abolish the prerogatives of the slave-owning aristocracy. It reflected the basic demand of the newly emerging landlord class.

How did the newly emerging landlord class make its law effective? This had to be done through strong power organs.

Marx and Engels pointed out, "All common rules take the state as medium and bear some political form." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. I, p. 69) Lenin pointed out even more clearly, "If there were not an organ capable of forcing people to abide by the legal standards, jurisdiction would be as good as nought." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. III, p. 256) The basic tool for upholding the system of ownership and property of a given class is the state apparatus for the ruling class to exercise dictatorship over other classes. Law reflects the relationship of the system with property and can uphold the system of ownership and property formed under it. However, it will not do for the class in question not to lay a firm hold on state power. The law of a given class can only force other classes to submit through state power. What is called law is but for stamping the system of ownership and dominant position of the said class with the seal of "universal recognition by society." This is the dialectical relationship between the economic base and the superstructure (including

politics, law, etc.). And in the superstructure, political power is an important link under the guidance of the given line. By stressing "state power" and the need to strengthen the centralization of authority, Shen Tao had actually summed up the successful and unsuccessful experiences of the newly emerging landlord class before him in its contention with the slave-owner class on the decline for political power and financial power.

As a matter of fact, the slave-owner class that cried for "rule of propriety" did not seek to do away with law. The Book of Rites which Confucius desperately upheld was in essence precisely the law of the slave owners. The Book of Rites was actually an embodiment of the laws and institutions of the slavery system. It was not only the cardinal law governing the stipulated system of ownership used by the slave-owning aristocracy "to run the state, stabilize the reign and rule the people," but also the caste commandments that provided for "the non-migration of the people and the invariability of farmers, craftsmen and traders." It was precisely the law of the slave-owning aristocracy for "the defense of their states, the implementation of laws and order and the preservation of their people." The so-called "rule of propriety" was also the application of the law of the slave-owner class that relied on the political power of the slave owners to uphold. "Penalty is not applicable to the official ranks and propriety is not applicable to the common people." This was in fact an important law for stipulating the political prerogatives of the slave owners and the exercise of dictatorship over the slaves. What the "rule of propriety" upheld were the system of ownership and the property of the slave-owning aristocracy and the absolute political and economic prerogatives of the slave-owner class. Fundamentally speaking, such prerogatives had to rely on the sanguinary brute force of the slave-owners' state to realize. Due, however, to the feebleness of the slave-owner class on the decline, the Confucian school had to most hypocritically cover up this truth. The reactionary thinkers Confucius and Mencius who upheld the slavery system on the decline stubbornly adhered to the "rule of propriety," advocated "following the example of ancient kings," and called for the "conferment of titles" and the "division of land into nine squares." They naturally ran into snags everywhere. As Marx said, "The old laws that emerged with these old social relations naturally would perish also together with the old social relations." (Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. VI, pp. 291-292)

Lin Piao was a worshipper of Confucianism and an opponent to Legalism. He cursed Ch'in Shih Huang and howled for "returning to propriety" in a vain attempt to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system of ownership, to set up the fascist dynasty of the Lin family and to restore the capitalist system of ownership. He attempted to give up the socialist public property created by the Chinese people under the leadership of the Communist Party to the landlord and bourgeois classes already overthrown by the people as well as imperialism and social-imperialism without putting up a fight, to rebuild the "paradise" of the exploiting classes, and to seize and uphold with fascist means the political and economic prerogatives for a handful of people.

However, under the brilliant and wise leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, the roaring waves of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat have smashed the counter-revolutionary coup d'etat of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique that represented the exploiting classes on the decline. Throughout the hidostircal period of socialism, there are at all times classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. The landlord and bourgeois classes and their political representatives that vainly attempt to "subdue one's self and return to propriety" will not give up hope. We must firmly grasp the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, firmly adhere to the basic line of the Party, oppose and guard against revisionism and carry out a prolonged struggle for consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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Occupy the Battlefront of Law with Marxism

by

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(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 4, 1975)

The Marxist theory of the state tells us that law is an important component in the sphere of the superstructure, is the manifestation of the will of the class occupying the dominant position politically and economically, and is born on and in the service of a given economic base. Lenin pointed out, "After the seizure of political power by the working class, like any other class, it has to introduce a new constitution through reforming the system of ownership so as to hold fast onto, preserve and consolidate its political power." (Collected Works of Lenin, Vol. XXX, p. 433) Chairman Mao pointed out, "The superstructure--our state institutions of people's democratic dictatorship and its laws, and social ideology under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism--has played a positive role in facilitating the victory of socialist transformation and establishment of a socialist organization of labor." ("On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People") The first socialist type of Constitution of China formulated by the First National People's Congress twenty years ago had given impetus to the socialist revolution and socialist construction in China. Over the past twenty years, important changes have occurred in our country and many new victories and new experiences have been won. Under the guidance of the basic line of the Party, for the purposes of summing up new experiences, consolidating the new victories and reflecting the common wish of the Chinese people to adhere to continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the first session of the 4th National People's Congress has adopted "the draft revised text of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China" submitted by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China to the congress for its deliberation, and promulgated the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China." We surely must conscientiously implement and boldly defend this cardinal law and continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

Prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the rule of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education, the teaching and study of law in colleges of liberal arts were soaked with the mire of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and permeated with the poison of revisionism and capitalism. Some people did not serve proletarian politics but defended bourgeois law. Some publicized and extolled Confucius' man-eating "benevolence" in the course of teaching, and also played up Mencius' "benevolent government." In the course of teaching, some attacked the Legalist school, negated its progressive role in history, and distorted the essence of the two-line struggle between Confucianism and Legalism in history. In the course of teaching jurisprudence, it was also not unusual for them to

vociferously publicize and extol the juristic viewpoint of the bourgeoisie, advocate parliamentary "democracy," peddle the modern revisionist juristic viewpoint and advocate the "theory of the dying out of class struggle."

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, profound changes have occurred in various spheres of the superstructure. Vigorous revolutionary scenes have emerged on the educational front, and great changes have also occurred in the department of arts in colleges. However, there is at all times the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines on the educational front, and in the sphere of jurisprudence, the struggle is also rather acute. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we have begun to make more conscientious use of Marxism to criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and their reactionary juristic viewpoint. We have studied the progressive role of the Legalists in history and their juristic thought and also adhered to the principle of making the past serve the present. It should be noted that the criticism and study made in this connection are still quite inadequate. The influence of feudal, bourgeois and revisionist jurisprudence is still felt, and it must be exposed and criticized in a deep-going and sustained manner. These kinds of decadent, reactionary ideology are crumbling and disintegrating, but the thorough elimination of such ideological trash still calls for our great effort. In the wake of the popularized, deep-going and sustained development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we must study more seriously the basic theory of Marxism concerning class struggle, the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, and make further use of Marxism to occupy the battlefront of law.

Marxist theories are born and developed through struggle. In order to use Marxism to occupy this sphere of the superstructure--jurisprudence, it is necessary to use Marxism to criticize the juristic thoughts of revisionism, the bourgeoisie and all reactionary classes on the decline, and especially the fallacies and crimes of Lin Piao who maliciously attacked the socialist system based on the dictatorship of the proletariat in China. It is also necessary to conscientiously study the history of and the present state of affairs in the sphere of law, study the history of the two-line struggle between Confucianism and Legalism in the sphere of law, correctly expound and solve theoretically the problems raised in the two-line struggle in the sphere of law, and scientifically sum up the experiences of the historical and actual struggles. In view of this, it is imperative to build in the struggle a strong contingent of Marxist theorists in law. All this is necessary for serving the opposition to and prevention of revisionism and the consolidation and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

It is necessary to combine serious reading and study with participation in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements. Only by taking the whole society as our own "factory," integrating ourselves with the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, constantly fighting for the consolidation and strengthening of the dictatorship of the

proletariat and studying in struggle can we students of the department of arts in colleges constantly raise our awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and raise our capacity for distinguishing between genuine and sham Marxism. It is also through this only that we can make profound and scientific criticism of the reactionary ideologies of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism and win still greater victories in the socialist revolution in the whole sphere of the superstructure, including law.

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INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

Great Disorder Under Heaven Is a Good Thing

by

Yang Chün (杨军) of a certain unit of the Chinese PLA

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 24, 1975)

Prime Minister Chou En-lai pointed out in his "Report on the Work of the Government" delivered at the 4th National People's Congress that "the present international situation is still characterized by great disorder under heaven, a disorder which is growing greater and greater." This assertion has summed up the actual state of affairs in the present international situation and also clearly indicated the direction of development of the international situation from now on.

In the world of today, on the one hand, the trend of revolution by the people of the world is actively developing; countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution--this has become an irresistible historical current. On the other hand, the contention for hegemony between the two superpowers, the US and the Soviet Union, is becoming more and more intense, thus bringing unrest to the whole world. The further intensification of the various kinds of basic contradiction in the world is bound to lead to an uneasy international situation, thus making the great disorder under heaven ever more disorderly. This international situation marked by great disorder under heaven is a good thing. It has upset the old world order, imperialism and colonialism, and especially the formations of the two superpowers. It has aroused the people of various countries and enabled them to get steeled through the struggle and march forward with big strides.

For so many years, the imperialists and colonialists have banked on their economic and military strength to subject the weak nations and countries to prolonged aggression, oppression, plunder and control. Especially in the case of the two superpowers of the US and the Soviet Union, they, as the bigger, stronger and wealthier countries, bully the smaller, weaker and poorer ones. They call the tune and run wild in international affairs, and attempt to manipulate at will the fate of the people of various countries in the world. These two greatest international oppressors and exploiters invariably want to take their own will as the "will of heaven" and their own decisions as the "laws," and disallow the people of other countries to violate their imperialist world order.

However, wherever there is oppression, there is resistance and wherever there is aggression, there is struggle. The broad masses of countries and the people of the Third World are no longer willing to be relegated indefinitely to the powerless position of the oppressed and exploited, and standing up like giants, they have violently pounded against imperialism, colonialism

and the hegemonism of the superpowers. They have made a mess of the old world order based on aggression and exploitation and led to the emergence of an excellent situation in the whole world. This is really delightful to people. Please take a look at the people of various Latin American countries who have risen to defend with resolution their rights to two hundred nautical miles of territorial waters, and angrily condemned the practice of hegemonism over oceans. Because of this, the imperialists and superpowers no longer could run wild in the territorial waters of these countries as in the past. The Arab countries of the Middle East and other petroleum-exporting countries, for the sake of defending their own economic interest, have decided to fix the price of oil themselves, and the international oil monopoly capital no longer could ruthlessly plunder their oil resources at will as in the past. The broad masses of Third World countries have fought in unity at the United Nations to oppose hegemonism, and the two superpowers of the US and the Soviet Union no longer could call the tune and have their say as in the past. The reactionary old world order vigorously upheld by the imperialists and superpowers is crumbling and disintegrating due to the struggles of the people of the Third World countries and other countries. In front of these upheavals to break the old order, the imperialists and superpowers have given off a string of mournful cries, but the people of the world hail them as fine! This great disorder under heaven has effectively driven the international situation in a direction more and more favorable to the people.

The great disorder under heaven has waken up the two superpowers from their pipedream in the vain attempt to practice world hegemony. Like all reactionary classes and forces that are unwilling to step down from the historical stage of their own accord, the two superpowers, for the sake of upholding the old world order, are stepping up their aggression, expansion and sabotage in all parts of the world as they contend with each other for hegemony. Soviet revisionist social imperialism, on the one hand, domineeringly contends for hegemony with US imperialism in a desire to exact some benefits from this "pot-bellied" United States, and on the other hand, it hangs out the "socialist" signboard, practices infiltration and expansion everywhere, and extends its sphere of influence with all ways and means. These two countries are frantically engaged in armanents expansion and war preparations. They vainly attempt to use force to contend for hegemony, to maintain the old world order and to save themselves from the historical fate of fall and decline. They are the source of a new world war. Their fierce contention is bound to lead to world war some day. The people of all countries must get prepared for this outcome. If they dare to launch a world war, the result will inevitably be the cremation of these aggressors in the raging flames of anti-aggressive struggles. Our PLA is charged with the sacred task of defending the motherland. In firm response to the call of the 4th National People's Congress, we must be on the alert, strengthen preparedness against war and together with the people of all nationalities, be ready at all times to wipe out all enemies who dare to invade China.

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Education Must Be Turned into a Tool of the Proletarian Dictatorship

by

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(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 29, 1974)

The great teacher Marx had, in his brilliant writing "Critique of the Gotha Program," made a profound exposure and criticism of the reactionary viewpoint of the "Gotha Program" advocating the implementation of "equal compulsory education" "through the state." He pointed out sharply that in class society, there was fundamentally no so-called "equal education" that stood above classes. He scientifically explained the class nature of education and clearly drew a dividing line between Marxism and opportunism on the question of education.

Marxism holds that education is an important component of the superstructure, and bears a clearcut class nature. It is determined by the given economic base and is a tool for the ruling class to uphold its class interest. In class society, there is not any "equality" between antagonistic classes but only the dictatorship of one class over another. In the German Empire at that time, political power was in the hands of the junker landlords and big bourgeoisie who ruthlessly oppressed and exploited the broad masses of working people. The reactionary ruling classes monopolized immeasurable power in school education, and education was entirely for serving the political needs of their reactionary rule. When exposing the education of the landlord class in old China the great leader Mao Tse-tung pointed out, "Hitherto only the landlords, but not peasants, have culture in China." "Over 90 percent of the people in China are without culture and education, and among them, the overwhelming majority are peasants." The reactionary education of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie is entirely for serving a handful of exploiters.

The great teacher Marx deeply exposed the nonsense of implementing "compulsory education" "through the state" propagated by the "Gotha Program." This opportunist viewpoing permeated with the loyalty shown by Lassalle toward the reactionary rule of Bismarck. This fully showed that the educational line of the "Gotha Program" was entirely for upholding the reactionary rule of the German Empire and for opposing the proletarian revolution and dictatorship. It was a consistent tactic for the opportunists to wipe out the class nature of education and to propagate "equal education" and "education for the whole people." The Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao cliques were no exception. They had usurped the leadership on the educational battlefront, frantically carried out the revisionist line in education, advocated the "education for the whole people" and "school as a place for imparting knowledge," and vigorously practiced "intellectual culture above

all else" and "marks in command." These were all for serving their call for "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and capitalist restoration. They had completely inherited the mantle of Lassalle. They had picked up from garbage heap of history the trash of Confucius that "education be provided for all people without discrimination," and lauded that Confucius, the original advocate for restoration and regression, as the "educator of all people." This fully shows that Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao were the faithful followers of Confucius and reactionaries that went against the trend of historical development.

Ever since the founding of new China, a violent struggle has at all times been going on between the two classes, the two lines and two roads on the educational front. The focal points of the struggles are: Who is going to lead in education? The politics of which class should we serve? For which class should we train successors? As early as at the inaugural period of People's Republic of China, the great leader Chairman Mao had already pointed out that it was necessary to "methodically and carefully carry out work for the reform of old school education and old social culture." Following the deepening of the socialist revolution, Chairman Mao had again issued a series of important instructions, such as "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor," thus clearly pointing out the orientation of the cause of socialist education in China. Guided by Chairman Mao's series of brilliant instructions, the educational undertaking of China had carried out some reforms and achieved some results.

However, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and company vigorously opposed the socialist road and frantically carried out the revisionist line in education. Seventeen years before the great cultural revolution, Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education had basically not been implemented on the educational front, and the educational system and guideline and method of instruction were nearly exactly the same as in the past. This serious phenomenon of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the proletariat aroused much discontent among the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. During the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led personally by Chairman Mao, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and the revolutionary teachers and students, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, vigorously rose in rebellion against revisionism. They destroyed the two bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, and recaptured the part of authority usurped by the bourgeoisie. After Chairman Mao issued the great call, "The working class must exercise leadership in everyting," the great army of industrial workers and their reliable ally, the poor lower-middle peasants, marched in powerful waves into the schools, mounted the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the realm of the superstructure, shattered the unified empire of the bourgeois intellectuals, and started the new phase of leadership, control and transformation of school education by the working class and the poor lower-middle peasants unknown before in history. The worker-peasant-soldier students attended and control universities and used Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to transform them. The broad masses of teachers and students followed Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 directive," ran schools with open doors, and closely linked up school education with the practice

of three great revolutionary movements. The broad masses of educated youth went to mountains and the countryside and took the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants. All these had fundamentally changed the phenomenon of "three departures" in the old schools.

Especially through the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we have criticized and repudiated the pernicious influence of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius in the sphere of education, and the behavior and influence of the revisionist line in education. With Chairman Mao's thought on education penetrating deep into the hearts of people and the proletarian revolution in education coming to a new stage, a brand-new proletarian educational system is gradually coming into shape through struggle. The situation is excellent on the educational front.

Marx pointed out in "Critique of the Gotha Program," "Between capitalist and communist society, lies the period of the revolutionary transformation of the one into the other. There corresponds to this also a political transition period in which the state can be nothing but the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat." Chairman Mao has inherited and developed the brilliant ideas of Marx, and through applying the law of unity of opposites, has summed up the positive and negative aspects of the historical experiences of proletarian dictatorship, scientifically expounded the basic contradictions of socialist society, and put forward the great theory of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. After the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of means of production in China, Chairman Mao taught us, "The class struggle is by no means over. The class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the class struggle between the different political forces, and the class struggle in the ideological field between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will continue to be long and tortuous and at times will even become very acute." The sphere of education has for a long time been monopolized by the exploiting classes. The bourgeoisie vainly attempt to make use of the traditional influence they have formed over a long time to turn this sphere into their hotbed for conducting restoration activities, but the proletariat should transform this sphere into their forefront for opposing the restoration of capitalism. Just as Lenin had pointed out we should "carry through to the end the undertaking started by the October Revolution in 1917, and transform the school from a bourgeois tool for the practice of class rule into a tool for destroying such rule and completely eliminating class division in society." We must persist in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, take the basic line of the Party as the key link, lay a firm grip on the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, deepen the political and ideological struggle in the sphere of the superstructure, use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to firmly occupy the educational battlefront, cultivate and bring up millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and turn school education into a tool for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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EARTHQUAKES

Strong Earthquake Hits Southern Liaoning, Northeast China

(NCNA-English - Peking, Feb. 5, 1975)

a strong earthquake occurred in the yingkou-haicheng area of liaoning province, northeast china, at 19:36 hours yesterday, causing damage of varying degrees in the epicentral region.

figures released by the country's network of seismological observatories specified the magnitude of the principal shock to be 7.3, with the epicentre at 40.6 degrees north latitude, 122.8 degrees east longitude.

our great leader chairman mao, the central committee of the communist party of china and the state council are greatly concerned about the well-being of the people in the earthquake-stricken area. after the shocks occurred, the party central committee immediately flashed a message of sympathy to the people in the stricken area; the state council instructed the departments concerned to set about relief work at once. in the meantime, a central delegation was sent to extend sympathy and solicitude to the people in the stricken area.

emergency measures have been taken by the liaoning provincial party committee and the party organizations at all levels in the quake-stricken area which are leading the local people in a fight against the effects of the shocks. leading cadres of the provincial party committee, along with leading members of the departments concerned, got to the stricken area last night to direct the fight and relief work. medical teams sent by hospitals under the people's liberation army shenyang units and in liaoning province have arrived on the spot. seismologists from the national seismological bureau and those from liaoning province have rushed to the scene to keep a close watch on possible further tremors.

inspired by the kind attention of chairman mao and the party central committee and by the excellent situation in which the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius is broadening, deepening and persevering, people in the stricken area are full of confidence in overcoming the effects of the earthquake. they are determined to get united, rely on their own efforts, develop production and rebuild their homes.

THERMONUCLEAR FUSION

China Builds Experimental Device for Thermonuclear Fusion

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 4, 1975)

a small experimental device (tokamak) to achieve toroidal (ring-shaped) discharge in a high quasi-steady magnetic field for controlled thermonuclear fusion research was recently built and put into operation by the institute of physics of the chinese academy of sciences. more than 800 discharges have already been made with this device.

this success provides china with new experience for developing science and technology with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

controlled thermonuclear fusion is a field currently much explored which promises a possible new energy source for mankind.

this device for toroidal discharge in a high magnetic field is one of the ways to achieve controlled thermonuclear fusion. its complicated design and construction call for new technology and many highly-skilled techniques. under the party's leadership, young chinese scientists firmly took the road of independence and self-reliance indicated by chairman mao. working hard and learning through participation, they successfully designed and built this device with a relatively small investment in less than two years.

emulating the taching oil workers' spirit of "achieving the goal when conditions are available and striving to achieve the same when conditions are absent and have to be created," the scientific workers set up a laboratory by their own efforts, in a basement warehouse. they moved a few hundred large condensers into it, hoisted up and laid down big iron gates to serve as the floor and reconstructed an idle iron shelf into a workbench.

in the struggle to criticize lin piao and confucius, the scientific workers repudiated lin piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the doctrines of confucius and mencius which advocated restoration and retrogression. this fired them with greater revolutionary zest and drive to catch up with and overtake advanced world levels.

the work of cleaning the vacuum chamber with hydrofluoric acid in high temperature required a special ventilation installation which was not immediately available, but this difficulty failed to hold back the resourceful builders of the laboratory. they moved

the bulky, heavy vacuum chamber outdoors on a cold winter day and did the cleaning in the open, utilizing the strong winter winds to carry away the poisonous gas.

of the ten major component parts of the experimental device, eight whole pieces and half of the other two were designed and made by the scientific workers themselves. they completed three constant current power supplies of high quality with silicon controlled rectifiers for charging the condenser bank six months ahead of schedule.

one of the component parts of the device, the copper shell, is huge in size and unique in shape. in the absence of special equipment for processing it, the scientific workers used more than 100 copper bars, bent them into shape and welded them together to form the shell, all in a matter of two weeks. they also used cement for building the platform of the device, so as to save on stainless steel.

of the four sets of switches needed on the power supply, one was retrieved from the junk pile and renovated after careful repair and remodelling, while the rest were bought from a junk collecting company. the scientific workers also undertook to make the micro-plasma arc welding and plasma cutting torches needed, solving in the process a number of processing and technological problems. these efforts to repair and renovate used or discarded parts and make equipment self-reliantly saved the state more than 200,000 yuan, according to incomplete statistics.

in the course of designing and building the device, the scientific workers received help from a dozen factories, research institutes and colleges in different parts of the country.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER STATIONS

China's Biggest Hydro-Electric Power Station Goes into Operation

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Feb. 4, 1975)

the liuchiahsia hydro-electric power station, the biggest in china, has gone into operation in the upper reaches of the yellow river. this represents another giant step forward the chinese people have taken in harnessing the yellow river, historically the most harmful river in the country.

with a total capacity of 1,225,000 kilowatts, the station generates 5,700 million kilowatt-hours of electricity a year, more than the annual total generated in the whole country on the eve of liberation.

built on the northwest plateau, the power station utilizes the yellow river's power resources to provide electricity for industrial and agricultural production and construction in shensi, kansu and chinghai provinces. it also regulates the flow of the river to prevent flood, lessen the threat of ice-floes and facilitate irrigation and fish breeding.

the station's five big hydraulic turbine power generating sets are all made in china, including the country's first 300,000-kilowatt set with inner water cooled stator and rotor. the power plant has 220 kv and 330 kv chinese-built transforming stations and switch stations and other automatic equipment.

the power station is built on a deep yellow river gorge among steep mountains in yungching county, kansu province. measuring 147 metres from top to bottom, its concrete dam is the highest in the country. erected from the narrowest part of the gorge, it blocks the river torrents and forces them upstream to form a big lake with a storage capacity of 5,700 million cubic metres. the water falls from a height of 100 metres to turn the hydraulic turbine generators and then gushes out from the bottom of the powerhouse. pylons tower on hills flanking the gorge and transmission lines extend into the distance.

the spillway, discharge channel and tunnel of the dam can release a maximum of 7,400 cubic metres of water per second, ensuring safety even in case of an exceptional flood from upstream.

the liuchiahsia hydro-power station belongs to the first batch of projects undertaken by the chinese people to bring the yellow river under permanent

control and develop its water resources in accordance with the great leader chairman mao's call, "work on the yellow river must be done well," and a resolution adopted at the second session of the first national people's congress. the completion of the station represents a brilliant victory in the implementation of chairman mao's principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts." the nation has built this large multi-purpose project entirely by her own strength, from designing and construction to the manufacture and installation of the equipment.

technical personnel and workers surveyed the area and worked out the designs during the period of china's first five-year plan for national economic development (1953-1957). full-scale construction was started in 1964 by workers from many parts of the country together with local builders of hui, han, tunghsiang, sala and other nationalities. concentrating on a few construction items at a time, they speeded up the progress of the project.

just as they were pouring in concrete to build the dam, the great proletarian cultural revolution began. the workers, cadres and technicians conscientiously implemented chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and persisted in grasping revolution and promoting production. with assistance from many factories throughout the country, they constructed the project with high speed and good quality at a low cost throughout. according to the original plan, the dam was to be completed and detain water at the end of 1970 and the station to start power generation in 1972. it turned out that the dam was finished in the main in 1968 and the first generating set started working on april 1, 1969, two or three years ahead of schedule. the station fulfilled all the quality norms set in the design.

the last generating set was installed at the end of 1974 and that wound up the entire project. through 220 kv and 330 kv extra-high tension power transmission lines, the station is linked with four power grids in shensi, kansu and chinghai provinces to form a big power pool that provides ample electricity for industrial and agricultural production in the three provinces.

a number of big and small electric pumping stations and irrigation projects have been built and many pump wells sunk on the dry highlands in kansu in recent years. the 227 big, medium-sized and small electric pumping and irrigation projects and 4,800 power driven pump wells in kansu province enlarged the irrigated acreage and contributed to the province's good harvest last year. shensi and chinghai provinces have also constructed many electric pumping stations and pump

wells and raised their ability in combatting dry spells. this has enabled them to reap good grain harvest for years running. there has been a faster industrial growth. chinghai's gross industrial output in 1973 was double that of 1969, the year before it started to receive power from the liuchiahsia hydro-power station.

the station also controls and regulates the flow of the yellow river in its upper reaches so that other power stations downstream in kansu, ningsia and inner mongolia can operate the year round and enough water is supplied for farm irrigation and industrial production in these areas. with a steady water flow from the reservoir of the liuchiahsia station, the chingtunghsia hydro-electric power station in ningsia operates normally even in a low water season and consequently generates 70 million extra kilowatt-hours of electricity every year. in the yellow river's low water season in may and june, the yellow river bend in inner mongolia used to be short of water for spring wheat irrigation and the paotou iron and steel company had to worry about its water supply. now the liuchiahsia reservoir regulates the flow of the river and keeps it at 700 cubic metres per second in this period, sufficient for both the farms and the iron and steel works. the reservoir also protects the industrial base of lanchow from the menace of floods.

FARMLAND IMPROVEMENT

Chinese Peasants Go All Out for Winter Farmland Improvement

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 5, 1975)

in china. for quite a few years now, winter reigns have not stayed idle in this season after bringing in a good autumn harvest. instead, they have plunged into another big campaign to build farmland improvement projects for new agricultural success in 1975.

but the current winter campaign differs from previous ones in that work has started earlier and the scale is larger, and the numbers of projects and builders are unprecedented in recent years. the projects are being built with greater speed and better quality.

winter temperature varies widely across the vast land of china. the mercury plummets to 20 or 30 degrees below zero centigrade in the northernmost areas but remains at several to a dozen degrees above the freezing point in the south. however, peasants are busy building farmland improvement projects everywhere, from the bank of the heilung river in the northeast to the hainan island in south china, from the roof of the world in tibet to the southeast coast.

according to the agriculture and forestry and water-conservancy departments, upwards of 6,200 million cubic metres of earth and stone work were completed in three months beginning last october, almost 50 per cent more than in the previous winter.

it is now customary for chinese peasants in winter and spring to build contour terraced fields on mountain slopes, construct water-control projects to extend and improve irrigation, deep-plough the fields, create new farmland, sink wells and build other projects. the movement assumed a big scale at the birth of people's communes in 1958. apart from the large projects constructed with state appropriations, the great majority of the smaller ones are undertaken by the people's communes and production brigades. the water-control projects built over the years have provided irrigation for half or more than half of the farmland in many provinces and autonomous regions, particularly in the south, increasing their ability to resist natural adversities and contributing to the good harvests in consecutive years.

nine hundred thousand projects have been undertaken throughout china since the 1974 autumn harvest was gathered, and five hundred thousand had been completed by the end of last year. irrigation was provided or improved for some 1,466,000 hectares of land. more work was done in levelling land, improving sloping fields and low-yield land and creating new farmland than in the previous winter.

"piecemeal work means little, and we must dare to reshape mountains and rivers for socialist agriculture," said members of the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture. and they speak the mind of peasants throughout china.

in hsiyang county where the tachai brigade is situated, hillocks are being blown up and plains created on mountains and slopes. over 50 plain-making projects have been undertaken in the county this winter. teenage students and people in their sixties or seventies also join in and do whatever they can. using bulldozers, carts, explosives and simple tools, the peasants remove hilltops, fill in gullies, transform waterways and reclaim river beaches

in a short time. the slogan "let the mountains bow their heads and rivers change their courses" is becoming a fact.

in the liaoning, kirin and heilungkiang provinces where the temperature is 20-30 degrees below zero in this season, people have raised the slogan: "the bitterer the cold, the bigger our drive." almost ten million builders are working on the projects everyday. they are improving the fields, digging ditches and waterways and building other projects on the vast plains. these hard workers sweat in the cold that turns their breath into particles of ice. "by sweating in winter, we will harvest more grain in autumn," they declared. in the past three months these provinces have completed many more projects than in the previous winter and spring.

owing to large-scale water conservancy construction in the past two decades, the north china provinces of hopei, shantung and honan, traditionally low-yielding and grain-deficient, have become self-sufficient in grain. determined to make a greater contribution to the state, the local people are speeding up their efforts to tame the yellow, huai and haiho rivers while sinking more wells to tap underground water resources. they are also levelling land and improving soil and seeing to it that a larger acreage can be properly irrigated or drained in case of drought or waterlogging. this winter peasants of the three provinces have levelled 1.6 million hectares and improved irrigation conditions for 600,000 hectares.

-4-

on the tibetan plateau on the roof of the world, commune members wrested a good harvest last year. one-third of the able-bodied commune members in the region turned out this winter to build a hundred ditches, a dozen reservoirs and many more ponds in the snowy mountains and valleys.

in southern areas favoured by better farming conditions and higher yields of grain and industrial crops, neat, garden-like fields are being laid out to give good and stable yields despite waterlogging or drought. people in the coastal provinces are building dykes to hold off sea tides and create farmland on the beaches inside. since winter set in, 13,000 hectares of coastal land have been reclaimed in chekiang and kwangtung provinces.

this winter more cadres are leading the campaign for better farming conditions at the grass roots. figures from a dozen provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities such as liaoning, peking, kansu and kwangtung show that, over 300,000 cadres from

party and government institutions, including leading members of provincial, prefectural and county party committees, have been fighting the elements alongside the peasants. in shensi province to which belongs yenan, for years the centre of the chinese revolution, large numbers of cadres went to the construction sites and fields with spades and bedrolls to carry forward yenan's revolutionary tradition. working among the commune members, they make investigation and study and solve problems on the spot.

a leading member of a department concerned told hsinhua: "the present hightide in farmland improvement has risen on such a huge scale because the hundreds of millions of peasants have raised their political consciousness and showed a greater socialist initiative in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. the convocation of the fourth national people's congress has imbued the masses with still greater revolutionary enthusiasm and enhanced their determination to accelerate agricultural development."

FISH BREEDING

Middle School Graduate Makes Scientific Advance in Fish Breeding

(NCNA-English Changsha, Feb. 4, 1975)

a chinese middle school graduate has found ways to breed a kind of wild fish in tungting lake, central china, which has always been appreciated for its nutrition and delicate taste.

when yang shu-chi returned to his village after finishing middle school, he began to think about ways to raise the snake head fish because of its economic value.

the production team leader encouraged the project and yang shu-chi undertook to devise ways to hatch the fish fry. aware of his limited experience, the youth in his spare time visited seven villages and called on over 60 fishermen to learn about the behaviour of the snake head. he began experiments, but his first effort failed. summing up his practice, yang shu-chi was able to get some fish to spawn on the beds he had laid out.

but the number of fry began to dwindle day by day. he observed that the females, instead of protecting the offspring, were eating them. he turned to experienced fishermen for advice again. they pointed out that the fish lacked appropriate food and were eating their young to survive. he then removed the female snake head to different ponds.

to ascertain what the fish ate, he caught some wild snake head in different sections of the lake and dissected them. their diet was mostly smaller fish, shrimps and tadpoles.

investigation and study gave him a clearer understanding of the relationship between the water, vegetation, insects and fish.

he then planted the ponds with vegetation that would feed the insects and small fish that are natural food of the snake head.

since this fish travels in shoals upstream in natural conditions, he led water into the inlet of the pond to encourage shoal formation and conditioned the fish to respond to a sound signal at feeding time to hasten growth. the production team caught more than 600 kilograms of snake head fish and the young fish breeder was transferred to the production brigade's snake head scientific research group the following year.

the fish ponds were expanded, but the snake head ate other fishes bred in the same pond. the members of the research group observed that this was true only of fish smaller than the snake head. they then bred it only with big sized fish and thus were able to make a fuller use of the ponds. the snake head eats insects that harm other fish, and so this characteristic was put to use.

yang shu-chi has made outstanding achievements during the past few years in scientific experiments under the guidance of chairman mao's philosophic thinking.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian Prime Minister Greets Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 4, 1975)

belgian prime minister leo tindemans sent a message to premier chou en-lai yesterday, warmly congratulating him on his re-appointment as premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of your designation as premier by the national people's congress of china, please accept my warm congratulations; and i would like to tell you that i am much pleased with the coming talks with you next april.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French President Greets Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 4, 1975)

french president valery giscard d'estaing sent a message to chairman chu teh yesterday, extending sincere congratulations on his re-election as chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of your election as chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, i am glad to extend to you most sincere congratulations with my best wishes for you and for the future of the great chinese nation. i am convinced that the friendship between our two countries will be strengthened steadily.

French President Greets Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 4, 1975)

french president valery giscard d'estaing sent a message to premier chou en-lai yesterday, sincerely congratulating him on his re-appointment as premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

on the occasion of your confirmation of your office, i extend to you, mr. premier, my very sincere personal congratulations.

in addition, i convey to you my best wishes for yourself and for the successful pursuit of your high mission. i have the warmest desire that friendly relations and mutual-trust between france and the people's republic of china continue to develop in the interest of the peoples of our two countries and of world peace.

French Ambassador to China Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 5, 1975)

ambassador of the republic of france to china etienne manac'h left here for home by air today at the end of his term of office.

CHINA AND GAMBIA

Gambia Minister of External Affairs Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 4, 1975)

alieu badara n'jie, minister of external affairs of the republic of the gambia, and his party concluded their friendly visit to china and left here for home by train today.

seeing the distinguished gambian guests off at the railway station were liu tien-fu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, lo fan-chun;

vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and chao yuan, deputy director of the african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, who accompanied minister n'jie on his visit to kwangchow.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi President Greets Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 4, 1975)

ahmed hassan al-bakr, president of the republic of iraq, sent a message to chairman chu teh yesterday, extending his sincere congratulations on his election as chairman of the national people's congress. the message reads as follows:

on the occasion of your election as president of the national people's congress it gives me pleasure to extend to you my sincere congratulations and best wishes for your success and to the friendly people of china continued progress and prosperity.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Dutch Prime Minister Greets Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 4, 1975)

joop den uyl, prime minister of the kingdom of the netherlands, sent a message to premier chou en-lai yesterday sincerely congratulating him on his reappointment as premier of the state council of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

please accept my sincere congratulations on behalf of the government on the occasion of your reappointment as premier of the state council of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Comrade Chang Chun-chiao Meets Norwegian Workers' Communist Party (M-L) Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 5, 1975)

chang chun-chiao, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, met and gave a banquet at noon today in honour of all members of the delegation of the norwegian workers' communist party (marxist-leninist). leader of the delegation is sigurd allern, chairman of the party, and deputy leader is sverre knutsen, secretary of the party.

the meeting and banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

present on the occasion were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of its international liaison department, and feng hsuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy head of the international liaison department.

Norwegian Workers' Communist Party (M-L) Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 5, 1975)

the 5-member delegation of the norwegian workers' communist party (marxist-leninist) with sigurd allern, chairman of the party, as leader and sverre knutsen, secretary of the party, as deputy leader, left here for home by air today.

it was seen off at the airport by feng hsuan, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

while in china, the delegation toured peking, yenan, tientsin, shanghai and kwangchow and visited factories, a rural people's commune and a school.

CHINA AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Papua New Guinean Minister Kiki Pays Visit in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 4, 1975)

sir albert maori kiki, minister for defence, foreign relations and trade of papua new guinea, and his party today visited the shuangchiao people's commune on the capital's outskirts and the peking timber mill. they were warmly welcomed by the commune members and workers.

while calling at the commune, the distinguished guests heard a report on the all-round development of the commune given by vice-chairman of the commune revolutionary committee chuang ho-shan. with great interest, they inspected the commune's farm tools repair shop. the workers last year trial-manufactured a kind of rice-wheat harvester by displaying the spirit of self-reliance. they are now starting a new upsurge to grasp revolution and promote production and striving for turning out more such harvesters. the honoured guests also visited the commune's clinic, piggery, duck yard and dairy farm. minister kiki warmly praised the commune for its achievements. he said: papua new guinea is also an agricultural country. soon it will win its independence. your experiences have deeply impressed us.

in the afternoon, the honoured guests made a round of the major workshops of the peking timber mill in the company of vice-chairman of the mill's revolutionary committee chin huai-chung.

yesterday, the guests went sightseeing to the great wall, ming tombs and the summer palace.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Ambassador to Sri Lanka Gives Reception for Chinese Delegation's Visit

(NCNA-English Colombo, Feb. 4, 1975)

chinese ambassador to sri lanka huang ming-ta gave a reception yesterday evening for the visit of the chinese government trade delegation led by foreign trade minister li chiang.

among the 300 guests present at the reception were sri lanka minister of foreign and internal trade t.b. illangaratne, other ministers, commanders of the three

services, the inspector general of the police, other high-ranking government officials and a leader of the sri lanka-china friendship association.

the reception was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Sino-Sri Lanka 1975 Trade Protocol Signed

(NCNA-English Colombo, Feb. 4, 1975)

a protocol relating to the exchanges of commodities between the people's republic of china and the republic of sri lanka for 1975 was signed here today.

the protocol was signed by li chiang, leader of the chinese government trade delegation and minister of foreign trade, and t.b. ilangaratne, minister of internal and external trade, on behalf of their respective governments.

present on the occasion were: deputy minister of internal and external trade p.r. ratnayake and other high-ranking officials of sri lanka; chinese ambassador to sri lanka huang ming-ta and members of the chinese government trade delegation.

after the signing ceremony an artistic show was presented for the chinese guests.

minister t.b. ilangaratne gave a dinner to minister li chiang and other members of the chinese delegation this evening. ambassador huang ming-ta was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 4, 1975)

dr. eric eustace williams, prime minister of trinidad and tobago, and all other distinguished guests accompanying him left here for shanghai by special plane this morning, in the company of chi peng-fei, secretary-general of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

among those warmly seeing the distinguished guests off at the airport were chinese leaders teng hsiao-ping, ni chih-fu and ngapo ngawang-jigme, vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung, vice-minister tang ke of petroleum and chemical industries, vice-minister chiang tung-ping of finance, and kao chien-chung, a deputy departmental director of the foreign ministry.

the airport flew the national flags of trinidad and tobago and china. before getting on board the plane, prime minister williams cordially shook hands with vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and other chinese leaders present.

chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, and chen teh-ho, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry, are accompanying the distinguished guests on the visit.

Prime Minister Williams Visits University in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 4, 1975)

dr. eric eustace williams, prime minister of trinidad and tobago, visited futan university here this afternoon and was warmly welcomed by teachers and students.

he was accompanied by ma tien-shui and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and chi peng-fei, secretary-general of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

on arriving at the university, prime minister williams was given a warm welcome by teachers and students who spilled from classrooms and gathered around him.

prime minister williams made a round of the university's library which has a rich collection of books in chinese and foreign languages. the prime minister found on one of the bookstacks a book written by himself and picked it up for a brief inspection. he also visited laboratories of the physics department, and had discussions with teachers and students.

prime minister williams and the other distinguished trinidad and tobago guests arrived in shanghai from peking by special plane this afternoon in the company of chi peng-fei. among those welcoming them at the airport were ma tien-shui and feng kuo-chu.

this evening, prime minister williams and the other guests were honoured at a banquet and soiree given by the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

Prime Minister Williams Arrives in Kwangchow from Shanghai

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 5, 1975)

eric eustace williams, prime minister of trinidad and tobago, and the other distinguished guests arrived here from shanghai by special plane at noon today in the company of chi peng-fei, secretary-general of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

they were warmly greeted at the airport by wang shou-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, chiao lin-yi, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, lo fan-chun, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, and others.

prime minister williams and his party visited chungshan university this afternoon where they were warmly welcomed by chairman of the university revolutionary committee li chia-jen and teachers and students. yang jung-kuo, vice-chairman of the university revolutionary committee and professor of philosophy and history, gave the honoured guests an account of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. guests and hosts had a discussion.

in the evening, the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee hosted a banquet in honour of prime minister williams and his party.

when they left shanghai, prime minister williams and others were seen off at the airport by vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee ma tien-shui and feng kuo-chu. earlier, they visited the shanghai children's palace.

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND CONFUCIUS

My Ideological Harvest in One Year of Participation in the Criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius

by

Feng Yu-lan (冯友兰)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 4, 1975)

Through the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, I have come to understand more clearly that from ancient times till the present, there has indeed been a struggle between the two lines ideologically and politically. I have come to realize which line I have taken in the past and which line I should take at present; the reactionary nature of the worship of Confucius and what kind of people are the worshippers of Confucius; and that the worship or criticism of Confucius is not an academic question but a question of actual political struggle. In the period of socialism, this struggle is the basic question of whether or not to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, to insist on continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and whether to take the socialist road or the capitalist road. Therefore, in order to show a passionate love for the mother country and socialism today, it is necessary to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. In the final analysis, the intellectuals must follow Chairman Mao's instructions on changing their class stand and transforming their world outlook before they can keep pace with social development and conform to the needs of the new society.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "We hope that the intellectuals in our country will continue to make progress and that, in the course of work and study, they will gradually acquire the communist world outlook, get a better grasp of Marxism-Leninism and become integrated with the workers

and peasants. We hope they will not stop half-way, or, what is worse, slip back, for there will be no future for them in going backward."

The change of stand and the transformation of world outlook must be carried out in the course of work and study. At present, it is necessary to energetically participate in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and assiduously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought in the struggle. This is the most important path for transforming the world outlook. The fact is precisely so. In the past, I was an active advocate of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and also a person most deeply poisoned by Confucius' thinking. Without energetic participation in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, how can I have clearly discerned the reactionary nature of Confucius' thinking and shaken off the spiritual shackles imposed on me by Confucius' thinking? In fact, every time I make a criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, I feel my vision broadened and myself encouraged. I have been greatly enlightened through listening to the others who voice their opinions in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and reading the articles of other people and in particular the articles of criticism by the broad masses of the workers, peasants and soldiers. However, my own spiritual shackles must be removed through my own participation in the struggle. With destruction placed above all else, there is construction. In the process of the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, the achievements made in the assiduous study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought are greatly different from the things obtained by reading books behind closed doors, because they are attained from practice and struggle.

Through participation in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, I have also come to realize that as long as a person does something beneficial to the revolution, this will be supported, welcomed, affirmed and encouraged by the workers and peasants. Since the publication of my two articles on the criticism of Confucius last year, I have received many letters from the masses, and among them, there is a letter from the Hainan Island written by an educated youth who has come from Peking to Kwangtung to defend the frontier. In the letter, he said, "I have firmly borne in mind the words of Engels: 'Tradition is a tremendous force of resistance and an inertia in history. However, since it is negative, it must be destroyed....' Although I am on Hainan which is separated from the capital by a thousand mountains and rivers, I feel that the truth of the proletariat and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius have united me, a youth in his twenties, with you, an old professor who is already eighty years old."

The "unity" here refers to the unity in the Party's policy on uniting, educating and transforming the intellectuals. This unity is built on the foundation of the combination of the truth of Marxism-Leninism with the practice of revolution. This unity is inseparable from education and transformation.

After the publication of my article "Hail the 25th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China" in the newspaper on the

National Day last year, a youth from a people's commune in Shansi wrote a letter to me saying, "On seeing that you have constantly dissected the ideological reality of worshipping Confucius in your mind, we revolutionary youths, full of the profound feelings of the proletariat, convey our best regards to you.... 'This change in world outlook is something fundamental.' ....The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants praise your progressive actions saying, 'That the old professor is able to come back to our side is entirely the victory of Chairman Mao's policy concerning intellectuals.'"

These letters overflowing with warmth have given me tremendous education and encouragement. This shows that as long as I take the same road as the workers, peasants and revolutionary people, we speak a common language and have common feelings. Only thus can I unite with the masses of the people and this is inseparable from my education and transformation by the Party. With excitement, I have written "Twenty-Five Poems on History" and the last one says:

I was formerly a worshipper of Confucius,
But now I am glad to follow the footsteps of the
workers and peasants.
I was wrong in the past, but now I am right. For
my reform
I am deeply grateful to the aged leader.

I was a person who consistently worshipped Confucius and Confucianism in the past and was deeply poisoned by the doctries of Confucius and Mencius. It is my greatest happiness now that I can criticize Lin Piao and Confucius together with the workers, peasants and soldiers and revolutionary intellectuals. The support from the Party and the encouragement from the workers, peasants, soldiers and revolutionary youths have deeply moved me. I must "unite with the workers and peasants," "continue to remold myself, gradually shed my bourgeois world outlook and acquire the proletarian, communist world outlook," solve the problem of stand and the question of serving whom so as to fully "fit in with the needs of the new society."

This is part of the meaning of the word "glad" in "I am glad to follow the footsteps of the workers and peasants." These things cannot be imagined without Chairman Mao's teachings, the steeling of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the education of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the Party's intellectual policy. In the final analysis, all this is attributed to the leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao.

Following the further popularized and in-depth development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, I have more deeply conceived my feelings that "I am glad to follow the footsteps of the workers and peasants." In the early winter of 1974, unable to suppress my exictement, I again composed a poem under the title of "Narrating My Aspirations":

The water beats for three thousand miles,
Human life lasts two hundred years.
I have not gone half way yet,
And it is not too late to make a start.
The practice to worship Confucianism is not yet over,
The battle to criticize Confucius is in full swing.
I am willing to take a pen with me
And run before the horse.

Everybody knows the origin of the first two lines. "The water beats for three thousand miles" refers to the ambition and aspiration. "Human life lasts two hundred years" refers to revolutionary optimism. Taking two hundred years as the criterion, I am only 79 years old and have not gone half way. It is not too late to foster great ambition and high hopes now. The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius has to be carried on for a long time. I must use my pen to participate in the battle, and follow the main force of workers and peasants as a soldier in front of the horse and render some service by running on errands.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "This change in world outlook is something fundamental." He also says, "The thorough transformation of the world outlook takes a very long time." In the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, if it is said that I have made a little progress, that is the result of the education by Chairman Mao and the victory for the Party's intellectual policy. I have still not studied enough works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and I am still a long way from the thorough transformation of my world outlook and there is still a great difference between me and the masses of workers and peasants. However, the line which I have taken is right and the general orientation is correct. I must bravely forge ahead and continue to advance in the direction charted by Chairman Mao.

When I look toward the future, my confidence is a hundredfold. This is the spiritual outlook expressed in the above poem.

* * *

UNITY OF THEORY AND PRACTICE

Adhere to the Marxist Principle of Unity of Theory and Practice

- comprehensions from the study of "Introducing the Communist"

by

T'eng Hsiao (汤啸)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 23, 1975)

"Not until the Tsunyi Meeting (the meeting of the Political Bureau at Tsunyi, Kweichow, in January 1935) did the Party definitely take the road of bolshevization." This is the scientific conclusion arrived at by Chairman Mao in "Introducing the Communist." The tide of history flows relentlessly onward, and revolutionary truth will always give forth its radiance. Studying once again this brilliant assertion by Chairman Mao in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius makes us feel especially warm.

The process of the bolshevization of the Party is the process for thoroughly transferring the ideological and political line of the Party onto the right orbit as well as the process of the ever increasing integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. The history of the Chinese Communist Party is the history of the ever increasing integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." In the period of the First Revolutionary Civil War, that is, the initial and middle stages of the First Great Revolution in China, our Party was able to score a very great victory under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. However, the Party was after all still at its infancy at that time and "it lacked a comprehensive understanding of the unity between the theory of Marxism-Leninism and the practice of the Chinese revolution." Hence, at the last phase of this stage, the Right-opportunist line of Ch'en Tu-hsiu occupied the dominant position in the leadership organ of the Party. Ch'en Tu-hsiu basically knew nothing about Marxism-Leninism, and he even disavowed the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism. He rejected the correct views of Chairman Mao and relinquished the leadership of the proletariat. Because of this, he sacrificed the fruit of victory of the First Great Revolution.

After the failure of the First Great Revolution, what road should the Chinese revolution take? How could we win victory in the revolution? This became the vital question which the whole Party had to quickly resolve. At this critical juncture, the great leader Chairman Mao used the basic

theory of Marxism to sum up the lessons and experiences drawn from the failure of the First Great Revolution to make a profound analysis of the concrete conditions in China. He pointed out that the armed seizure of power in China could not follow the pattern of the capitalist countries by first capturing the cities before attacking the countryside, but could only take the road of setting up base areas in the countryside, encircling the cities with the countryside and ultimately capturing the cities to win nationwide victory.

Following the correct road charted by Chairman Mao, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people went on fighting. Chairman Mao personally led the Autumn Harvest Uprising, founded the worker-peasant Red Army and set up the first revolutionary base in the countryside at Chingkangshan, thus igniting the spark of "armed independent regime of workers and peasants" and unfolding the vigorous and dynamic agrarian revolution.

However, the road of the revolution was tortuous. During this period, our Party was interfered and sabotaged by the "Left" and Right opportunist lines a number of times. Among them, the domination of the "Left" opportunist line of Wang Ming was the longest and most dangerous. Wang Ming and company, donning the mask of Marxist theorists, tried to intimidate and hoodwink the people. Actually, they knew nothing of the theory of Marxism-Leninism, much less the reality of the Chinese revolution, the workers, the peasants and the fighting of battles. They carried out the wrong line, vigorously practiced sectarianism, seized power from Chairman Mao and brought serious losses to the Party and the revolution. Lin Piao first voiced pessimism and disappointment for the future of the revolution and raised the question, "How long could the red flag continue to fly?" Subsequently, he again followed Wang Ming, and advocated apportioning troops to offer resistance and making short-swift thrusts. This was antagonistic to Chairman Mao's strategic and tactical principles and in contravention of Chairman Mao's correct line on the most fundamental problems of the revolution.

The two lines led to two kinds of results. When the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao was adopted, there was progress and victory for the revolution. When the opportunist line became dominant, the revolution suffered setbacks and defeats. The broad masses of Party members and cadres, educated time and again by the positive and negative aspects, "had a better grasp of the theory of Marxism-Leninism and were able to integrate it with the practice of the Chinese revolution" in the practice of struggle, and realized further that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was the one and only correct line. On this basis, the CCP Central Committee held a meeting at Tsunyi during the Long March in January 1935. This meeting brought an end to the domination of Wang Ming's "Left" opportunist line in the Party, reorganized the Secretariat and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, established the leadership of Chairman Mao in the whole Party and transferred the Party line onto the correct orbit of Marxism-Leninism.

After the Tsunyi Meeting, because there was the long-tested wise and able leadership of Chairman Mao and "drawing on its (his) deeper understanding of the unity between the theory of Marxism-Leninism and the practice of the Chinese revolution," we eliminated the interference from opportunist lines and won a great victory in the democratic revolution. During the period of the socialist revolution, after the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of means of production, Chairman Mao summed up the experience of the proletarian dictatorship both in the international arena and in China, criticized the revisionist fallacy of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, systematically answered the questions of clas, class contradiction and class struggle in socialist society, profoundly expounded the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, drew up the basic line of the Party and guided the unremitting advance of the Chinese revolution along the correct line of Marxism-Leninism.

"To sum up our eighteen years of experience and our current new experience on the basis of our understanding of the unity between the theory of Marxism-Leninism and the practice of the Chinese revolution, and to spread this experience throughout the Party, so that the Party becomes as solid as steel and avoids repeating past mistakes--such is our task." This fighting task presented by Chairman Mao in "Introducing The Communist" is still of great practical significance today.

Marxism-Leninism is the crystallization of the most correct and most revolutionary scientific ideology of the proletariat all over the world, the universally applicable truth, and the pointer for revolutionary actions. Its theoretical foundation is dialectical materialism and historical materialism. One of the characteristics of this scientific world outlook lies in its practicability and its emphasis on the inter-relation between theory and practice. Practice is the foundation of theory and the only yardstick for testing the correctness or incorrectness of a theory. In the whole of historical development, it has always been material things which determine spiritual things and practice which determines theory. However, we must also acknowledge the undesirable reactions of spiritual things and the active functions and guiding significance of theory to practice. Lenin said, "Without revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary movement," and Stalin had used the compass and the ship as a parable to graphically and vividly describe the relationship between theory and practice. He said: Without theory to guide the workers' movement, it would be like the blind navigation of a ship without a compass in the sea, and could run into serious danger. Alienated from practice, theory would be like a compass left unused and allowed to rust on board a ship when the two are integrated, there would be a good ship which could sail straight to the other shore. The dialectical unity of theory and practice is precisely what is demanded and determined by the characteristics of Marxism itself.

Opportunists of all descriptions invariably use all ways and means to oppose the integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of revolutionary struggle. For the sake of achieving

their counter-revolutionary political objective, the new and old revisionists ranging from Bernstein to Khrushchev, Brezhnev and the renegade and traitor Lin Piao all opposed the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism. Some of these renegades used the pretexts of "new conditions" and "new changes" to vilify the universal truth of Marxism as already out of date. Some clamored for the "creative development of Marxism-Leninism" and cast away the revolutionary principles of Marxism. Some adopted the counter-revolutionary double-dealing tactics of using revisionism to imitate and oppose Marxism. And so on and so forth. Lin Piao and company also gave lip service to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, but what they vigorously attacked and opposed were precisely the most basic things of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. The dogmatists on the other hand oppose the integration of theory and practice from another direction. Notwithstanding the differences of this or that kind in the forms of manifestation of these opportunists, viewed from the line of knowledge, "they are all characterized by the rupture of the subjective and the objective and the divorcement of knowledge and practice." At present, revisionism is a greater danger than dogmatism. Because of this, in order to realize the integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution, we must first wage an uncompromising struggle against revisionism.

Chairman Mao says, "Close integration of theory and practice is a hallmark that distinguishes our Party from all other political parties." Unity of theory and practice can only be achieved by the political party of the proletariat armed with Marxism-Leninism.

"The absence of the Marxist-Leninist approach of uniting theory and practice means that Party spirit is either absent or deficient." The unity of theory and practice must be upheld before the correct political line can be implemented. The rupture of theory from practice will lead to mistakes in the political line.

With the great vigor of a proletarian revolutionary, Chairman Mao has personally initiated and led the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, thus promoting the integration of theory and practice, raising the consciousness of hundreds of millions of people in class struggle and the two-line struggle, expanding the positions of Marxism in all spheres of the superstructure, strengthening Party building and effectively giving impetus to the deepening of the socialist revolution and the development of socialist construction.

Chairman Mao points out, "Class contradiction, the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road exist throughout the transition period. We shall go astray if we forget this fundamental theory and practice of our Party over the last dozen years or so." The 4th National People's Congress has called on the people of the whole country to unite more closely under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, adhere to the basic line of the Party, consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and struggle for fresh victories

in socialist revolution and construction. The Congress has also pointed out that it is necessary to make great efforts in carrying on the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a popularized, deep-going and sustained way, assiduously study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's writings, build a vast contingent of Marxist theorists and use Marxism to occupy the whole sphere of the superstructure.

For the sake of better implementing the militant tasks laid down by the 4th National People's Congress, we must adhere to the principle of unity of theory and practice, study theory, history and the present state of affairs, and properly integrate the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius with the study of the basic theory of Marxism on class struggle, proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship.

Only by conscientiously studying the basic theory of Marxism could we grasp the characteristics and laws of the class struggle in the historical period of socialism, raise our ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism and between the correct line and the incorrect line, adhere to the basic line of the Party, continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, maintain the three basic principles--"Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," and insure that our Party will never become revisionist and our state will never change its color, so that we could always follow the orientation indicated by Chairman Mao and struggle for the realization of the great ideal of socialism.

Only by conscientiously studying the basic theory of Marxism could we grasp the question of line and the reactionary essence of the practice of restoration and retrogression by Lin Piao and Confucius, deeply and thoroughly criticize them politically and theoretically, study more properly the historical experience of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and of class struggle as a whole, and through making the past serve the present, render service to the opposition to and prevention of revisionism and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Only by conscientiously studying the basic theory of Marxism could we link up more properly the realities of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in various spheres in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, conduct education in the basic line of the Party, adhere to the socialist road, oppose the capitalist tendencies, and carry out to the letter the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in every basic-level unit.

In short, only by persevering in reading and studying seriously could we master the basic theory of Marxism, strengthen our ability to observe and handle problems on the basis of integrating theory with practice, and better fulfill the various fighting tasks of the Party.

"The greatest strength of Marxism-Leninism lies in its ability to link up concretely the revolutionary practice of various countries." Once

the proletariat and the broad masses of revolutionary people have grasped the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and integrate it with the revolutionary practice of their own country, they will be able to give birth to infinite wisdom and strength for surmounting all difficulties and winning victories.

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FARM CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

This Is a Great Socialist Undertaking

- what does a new upsurge in farm capital construction in Shensi, Kansu and Ninghsia tell people

a comment by NCNA Reporter

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 25, 1974)

Under the excellent situation marked by the widespread, penetrating and sustained development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, there has appeared in the three provinces (regions) of Shensi, Kansu and Ninghsia in Northwest China in the winter of this year the revolutionary scene with 1,000 villages, 10,000 teams and a large number of people seething with enthusiasm for levelling of farmland and fighting against mountains and rivers. From the new upsurge in farm capital construction in these areas, people can see that the broad masses of rural cadres and commune members are radiating with great socialist activism after the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

In the battle to transform mountains and rivers, just as what the comrades of Hsiyang hsien in Shansi Province once said, the broad masses of rural cadres and commune members in Shensi, Kansu and Ninghsia are now aware that "the more they work, the more they like to work, the bolder they are at work, and the more they are able to tackle work." From practice, people have come further to understand that whether or not one likes to work is a question of whether or not one adheres to the socialist road, that whether or not one dares to work is a question of whether or not one has embraced the great ambition and high hopes of Marxism and Leninism, and whether or not one is able to work is a question of whether or not one has integrated the revolutionary spirit with the scientific attitude. The proper solution of these three questions will make farm capital construction develop along a healthy direction.

We once heard a responsible comrade of the Party committee say, "Taking up farm capital construction on a large scale is for building socialist properties not only for the present but also for our descendants in many generations to come." His words have aptly shown that farm capital construction is a great socialist undertaking.

In old China, people described the antiquated natural features of agricultural production in Northwest China as comprising "the land of the Ch'in Dynasty, the ditches of the Han Dynasty, the field embankments of the T'ang Dynasty and the roads of the Sung Dynasty." After the founding of the new China, the people here waged struggle to transform the vast natural world year after year along the direction charted by Chairman Mao. Now, from the corridor west of the Yellow River in Kansu to the loess plateau in east Kansu, from the areas irrigated by the Yellow River in the northern part of Ninghsia to the arid mountain areas in the southern part, from the

sandstorm line in northern Shensi to the mountain area of Ch'inling in southern Shensi, millions upon millions of mow of farmland have taken on a brand-new look. On the plains many scattered parcels of farmland in the past have now been turned into big plots of level platform land and garden land ranging from over 10 mow to even over 100 mow. In some areas, the fields have been intersected by ditches, woods and roads, and they are flat and straight as though on a chessboard. In mountain areas, formerly, some cultivated plots were hung on the steep slopes one by one, and although some field embankments had been erected, they made up a very small area. At present, people have levelled them into tier upon tier of wide and level terraced fields which are extended as far as possible in conformity with the mountain terrain, with the longest field embankment extending over 1,000 meters. Some areas have also built zigzag mountain roads, and tractors can also work uphill. In addition, many places have tamed the sandstorm, regulated the saline-alkali soil, filled in the river shoals and gullies, and reclaimed large parcels of fertile land. The natural features have witnessed great changes. At the sight of this scene, many people have said excitedly, "This is really true to the picture of socialist farmland!"

Shensi, Kansu and Ninghsia lie on the loess plateau in the northwestern part of the motherland, and most of the areas have poor natural conditions and a relatively low level of agricultural production. Although the conditions are a little better in some areas the potentialities of their land had not been fully tapped in the past. Therefore, for a long time, some places in these three provinces (regions) could not achieve self-sufficiency in grain. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution and especially since the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the broad masses of rural cadres and the people in these areas have, in the process of deepening the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, raised their consciousness and been aroused in their spirit. They urgently call for changing these backward conditions in agricultural production and the rapid development of agricultural production, so that they could cease to be "households relying on the state for supply" and become "households of contribution to the state." This kind of socialist activism of the people is a powerful ideological motive force behind the desire to work harder for promoting farm capital construction on a large scale.

The desire has been translated into action, and consciousness into matter. Mother Nature has not disappointed the diligent and courageous people. In some places of Kansu, we saw the commune members write down on field embankments and the edge of fields this slogan: "Watch the soil this year and look for grain next year." This slogan has expressed their great ambition and high hopes, and has also pointed to such an objective law as "where there is soil there is grain." No matter where, so long as farm capital construction is carried out in the year before, an increase in production can be registered in the following year. If efforts are made on a large scale the year before, there will be a bigger margin of increase in production the following year. With more grain reaped, it is possible not only to become self-supporting but also to make a greater contribution to the state.

After several years of efforts, the cadres and commune members of the Chaoyang brigade in Anhsi hsien, Kansu Province, have transformed the alkali land that makes up 70 or 80 percent of the total acreage of arable land, and converted over 5,000 mow of arable land that had been cut up in the form of more than 4,000 plots into a wide expanse of platform fields. As a result, from 1968 to 1973, the total grain output doubled, and the label of "feeding on grain supplied by the state" was removed. This year, the average per-mow grain output amounted to 582 catties, and each commune member contributed on the average over 1,400 catties of commodity grain to the state.

The Ch'unghsing commune of Lingwu hsien in the area irrigated by the Yellow River in the central part of Ninghsia have better natural conditions and the grain production level is also higher. Beginning in the winter of 1970, the cadres and people here have worked vigorously for four consecutive years. They have transformed over 10,000 mow of arable land into large tracts of platform fields for mechanized farming that are smoothly drained and irrigated and equipped with a complete set of ditches and roads. Grain output and the quantity of grain sold to the state have risen steeply. In 1971, the per-mow grain output surpassed the "Yangtze River" level, and the per-mow output of last year and this year amounted to over 1,000 catties. Prior to 1970, this commune still had to feed on some grain sold back by the state. From 1971 to this year, the commodity grain supplied by the whole commune to the state rose from over two million catties to over six million catties.

The average per-mow output of Chihtan hsien in the Yenan Administrative District, Shensi Province, always hovered around 100 catties from 1964 to 1970. After 1970, through the criticism of revisionism, the cadres and commune members of this hsien further raised their consciousness in learning from Tachai. They showed ever stronger determination in taking up farm capital construction of better quality on an increasingly larger scale. The newly levelled basic farmland was 4.8 times greater than that before 1970. This year, the total grain output showed an increase of 58 percent compared with the average total output of the previous four years. This year, the quantity of grain sold by the whole hsien to the state was over four times the total of tax grain actually delivered and sold in the past four years.

Having tasted the sweetness of taking up farm capital construction on a large scale and clarified the cause-and-effect relations between the change of conditions for agricultural production and the raising of grain output, people recognize one truth: It will not do to take up agriculture without adhering to the socialist road and making painstaking efforts in farm capital construction. Especially this year, there have emerged in farm capital construction in the three provinces (regions) of Shensi, Kansu and Ninghsia such new features as early action, large scale, fast rate of progress and good quality. When asked where did this excellent situation come from, the broad masses of cadres and the people all said in reply: This is a great fruit brought by the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. It is necessary to make revolution and forge ahead and to oppose restoration and retrogression--this has become the common determination and wish of

everyone. People said, "Imitating Confucius, Lin Piao wanted to 'subdue oneself and return to propriety,' to turn back the wheel of history and to restore capitalism. In criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, we want to accelerate the wheel of history, to criticize capitalism and practice socialism in a big way, and to push up agriculture to make a greater contribution to the state."

In fact, the ability to shape up a new upsurge of farm capital construction is also the result of the triumph of the struggle of socialism against capitalism in the countryside. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, where the criticism of revisionism or the criticism of capitalist tendencies is carried out well, the socialist activism of the people there is high and there is a spiritual and material foundation for taking up large-scale farm capital construction.

Some places in Chingyüan hsien, Kansu Province, formerly showed a relatively serious tendency toward capitalism in the past. When winter came, farm capital construction was all along in a dreary situation. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius this year, the Party committee at various levels persisted in conducting education in the Party's basic line to arouse the masses in criticizing the capitalist tendencies, thus fostering a determination in vigorously practicing socialism. After the autumn harvest, the labor power participating in farm capital construction was two times greater than in the past, and by the middle part of November, the acreage brought under irrigation by the whole hsien had exceeded the total irrigated acreage developed in the 14 years before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The Party committee of the Taiwang commune, Lint'ung hsien, Shensi Province, organized the masses to discuss "whether to abandon agriculture in order to lay hold of cash or to wage hard struggle to start something big." Some cadres said with deep feeling, "We formerly allowed labor power to go elsewhere to lay hold of cash instead of levelling land and sinking wells, and thought that this was of benefit to the masses. Actually, it was like "pulling out of the river a wood-board and losing two door-boards at home." This was injurious to the collective as well as the commune members. After due discussion, the broad masses have clearly realized that socialism is a boulevard while capitalism a blind alley. In order to thoroughly change the outlook, we must work hard. Therefore, there has appeared in the whole commune the excellent situation of carrying out farm capital construction in a big way. From the winter of last year to the winter of this year, over 13,000 mow of land have been levelled and transformed.

This is why farm capital construction is a great socialist undertaking. The socialist system has provided conditions and set the demand for large-scale farm capital construction. "Socialism has not only emancipated from the old society the laborers and means of production but also emancipated the vast natural world which the old society has no means of exploiting. Farm capital construction is a struggle waged by the liberated laborers for the emancipation of its natural world. The comrades

of Hsingp'ing hsien, Shensi Province, aptly said, "To carry out farm capital construction in a big way and resolutely transform the basic conditions for agricultural production or to maintain simple re-production with the originally available land--this is a major question of whether or not to follow the socialist road or to promote socialist agriculture. If we follow the beaten track thousands of years old, the socialist collective economy cannot be consolidated and production cannot be developed on a large scale." This major principle holds sway over all other minor principles that are seemingly correct but actually incorrect. Those comrades who up till now still worry about worldly gains and losses and are hesitant and unable to make up their minds still find themselves in a place where things are quiet and calm and where no scope can be found for the development of their abilities. What else can they say?

Since whether or not farm capital construction is taken up is a major question bearing on the practice or non-practice of socialism, as far as each rural cadre is concerned, this in essence embodies a question of consciousness in continuing the revolution. We cannot just talk or write about the practice of socialism, but must take action. In many places in the three provinces (regions) of Shensi, Kansu and Liaoning, we have seen with delight that at present, from the province to the administrative district, from the hsien to the commune, a large number of leading cadres and basic-level cadres have made their way with their luggage and iron shovels to the forefront of agriculture to join the masses in study, in criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius and in fighting heaven and earth and carrying out farm capital construction in a big way. Some places have also moved their offices outright to the fields, and erected matsheds and camps there. They hold meetings, deal with documents and solve problems there. Not only farm capital construction but also other tasks are led in an orderly manner and quickly and properly carried out. This gratifying phenomenon is one major feature of the new upsurge in farm capital construction this year. It is also a result of the firm establishment of the idea of taking agriculture as the foundation by Party committees at all levels.

Shensi Province recently called a meeting for the exchange experiences in learning from Tachai in agriculture. The provincial Party committee issued each cadre who served as Party committee secretary at the commune or higher level and was present at the general meeting a special-made deep-turning shovel. This is a matter of great significance. Whether or not the outlook will change, the root cause lies in the line. The masses are the heroes and the leadership is the key. It looks that the question has thus been sharply laid before people. In the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, whether or not the broad masses of cadre comrades on the agricultural front have the determination to join the masses in doggedly following the socialist road and buckling down to large-scale farm capital construction so as to bring about an upsurge in agriculture as fast as possible is in short decided by whether or not they had the desire to work. It is now time for them to give the answer with those iron shovels in their hands.

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AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

President of Northeast China Provincial Agricultural Science Institute Reviews Achievements

(NCNA-English Changchun, Feb. 6, 1975)

"as an agricultural science research worker for nearly 40 years, i am overjoyed and proud of china's successive good harvests and vigorous progress in the agricultural science," says tang chuan, president of the kirin provincial agricultural science institute, in an article.

his article reviews achievements in agricultural science in new china, especially in kirin province.

the article says: "the socialist system has opened broad new vistas for china's agricultural science. now china has an academy of agricultural and forestry sciences, and provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have their own multi-purpose agricultural science research institutes. in addition, institutes have been set up, specializing in the study of soil, fertilizer, grain, oil-bearing crops, tea, fruit tree and sugar-bearing crops. "kirin province in the northeast is an example. the province had only two experimental farms in the early post-liberation years. now it has 14 agricultural science research institutes and over 900 full-time agronomists. this has enabled the province to broaden the scope and deepen the research and has been instrumental in developing farming, forestry, animal husbandry, rural side-line production and fisheries.

"peasants in china are taking an active part in agricultural scientific experiments. 80 per cent of the communes and 60 per cent of the production brigades in kirin province have set up scientific experimental organizations for mass participation.

"the agricultural science institutes in all parts of the country adhere to the principle of combining research with production and application. they establish close ties with experimental organizations in communes and production brigades and help them sum up experience and study key technical problems related to expanding production."

"as a result," the article says, "new achievements have been constantly made in scientific research and experiments. the successful results in research and experiments have been popularized promptly and improved seed strains have been replaced regularly by still better ones. hybrid strains of maize and kaoliang have been introduced throughout the province.

"soya bean is an important industrial crop in kirin province. its output was low and quality not up to the best before liberation. seed breeding was neglected under the rule of the kuomintang reactionaries. after liberation, more than 40 scientific research organizations and 200 research workers in all parts of the country were engaged in evolving new soya bean strains and cultivating high-yield crops. over 100 improved strains of soya bean have been developed by full-time research workers and peasants working on the project. the average yield has increased by 10-15 per cent in the province. advanced methods of cultivation have been popularized and per unit-area yield has increased by a big margin and the quality of soya bean improved."

tang chuan writes in his article: "chang tzu-chin, an associate researcher in soya bean seed at our seed-breeding research institute, and his fellow researchers have developed 20 fine soya bean strains by crossbreeding in the past two decades. they learned modestly from peasants, and conscientiously studied and summed up the experience the peasants accumulated in practice. this study enabled them to compile data showing how the growth of soya bean is affected by various weather and soil conditions. these improved strains have been sown to 670,000 hectares of land in kirin province. the average increase in yield was 15 per cent.

"before liberation, army worms caused big damage to plants in kirin province. it was impossible to bring them under control because the law governing the outbreak of the insect pest was unknown. as a result, crops were destroyed en masse after each outbreak. some experts believed that the army worm wintered in northeast china, but they could not forecast an outbreak.

"after liberation, the communist party and the people's government organized a cooperation among the north china agricultural science research institute and research institutes and production departments concerned in heilungkiang, kirin, liaoning, shantung, honan, anhwei and kiangsu provinces. for a beginning, some north china provinces marked local moths in different colours. in total, several hundred thousand moths were marked. moths with shantung and other marks were later captured in kirin and liaoning. in three years, chinese entomologists confirmed the migration of the army worm moths, and provided scientific data for forecasting the outbreak of the pest.

"on the basis of the data, an army worm-prevention campaign was launched by several provinces. hundreds of army worm forecast stations were set up in the rural areas. the stations informed one another of the number

of moths and pupae, and made concerted efforts to prevent and control the pest in time. now, army worms have been brought under control in china.

"in the past decade and more, kirin province was hit by the pest on several occasions, but no calamities followed the outbreaks, thanks to the accurate forecasts and effective preventive work. this is one of the many examples of cooperation in scientific research.

"known as 'flower of the grassland', northeast china's fine wool sheep is the result of cooperation between dozens of scientific research institutes and production departments in the three northeast provinces. at present, cooperations on a national scale or between the northern provinces are being organized to pool efforts in research on such items as soya bean and rice. cooperations of such dimensions in scientific research were beyond the imagination of scientists in old china."

tang chuan says in his article: "sun shou-kuei of our institute has worked in cooperation with herdsmen of the paicheng grassland in west kirin and succeeded in improving the local cattle through scientific breeding. the improved variety now constitutes 70 per cent of the local cattle thanks to their industrious work for more than ten years. the improved cattle variety produced more and better beef and assimilates roughage and is welcomed by the herdsmen.

"pomologists have cooperated with local fruit growers and succeeded in growing some new varieties of tasty and high-yield apple and pear with cold resistance. these new varieties have been popularized in northeast and northwest china, thus ending the history in china that it was impossible to grow apple in areas north of 45 degrees, north latitude."

tang chuan says: "following the road of integration with the workers and peasants, technicians not only can give full play to their forte, but also remould their world outlook."

EXTRA-HIGH TENSION TRANSMISSION LINE

China Completes Its First 330 K.V. Extra-High Tension Transmission Line

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Feb. 6, 1975)

china has completed its first 330 k.v. extra-high tension power transmission line.

designed, manufactured and installed by chinese personnel, the line on the northwest plateau carries a powerful electric current from the country's biggest hydro-electric power station at liuchiahsia on the upper reaches of the yellow river to the rising industrial city of tienshui in kansu province and the kuanchung plain in neighbouring shensi province. it crosses 14 counties and operates through two major substations along the route.

the new power transmission and transformation project has set national records by its total length of 534 kilometres, its voltage of 330 k.v. and its transmission capacity of 420,000 kilowatts.

the completion of the line helps to minimize the need for thermo-power plants in tienshui city and across the kuanchung plain and save over a million tons of coal a year.

the project was started in april 1970 after the liuchiahsia hydro-power station began to generate electricity. the workers, cadres and technicians deepened their criticism of liu shao-chi's revisionist line and the anti-party and treasonable crimes of lin piao and company. they regarded their engineering task as one of consolidating the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution. the line was to be put up over a plateau 600-2,500 metres above sea level and to extend over a big mountain in kansu province, a hilly area along the shensi-kansu border and six river crossings. all this added up to a tough job for the builders. but the electricians built the line on schedule after more than a year's hard work despite the high mountains, difficult trails and bitter cold. adopting new technical skills and processes, they speeded up work and saved more than 500 cubic metres of timber, over 2,000 tons of cement and 1,100 tons of rolled steel and economized the investment by 24 per cent.

the giant transformers, switches, cables, lightning arresters and porcelain insulators and 18 other major products used on the project were all made in china. workers and technicians of machinery plants and scientific research institutes based their designs and

experiments on the characteristics of the liuchiahsia hydro-power station and the natural features of the plateau with its thin air, wide variation in temperature and humidity and heavy windstorms, snow and ice. they adopted many new structures, techniques and materials for the equipment so that it takes up little farmland while possessing good strength and quality. all the equipment for the project was turned out in less than two years.

the line started to transmit power in june 1972. practice in the past two years and more has proved the soundness of the equipment and its installation and the good engineering quality of the project. the various indexes such as non-interrupted transmission, insulation strength and safety operation have reached advanced levels. all this has provided experience for china to conduct further research and build power transmission and transformation projects with even higher tension and larger capacities.

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

China Introduces Electronic Brain in Coal-Burning Power Generator Operation Control

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 5, 1975)

a peking power plant has succeeded in using an electronic computer to replace manual labour in controlling the operation of a 100,000-kilowatt coal-burning steam turbine generating set.

this important technological development in china's power industry was achieved by workers and technicians of a computer group at the kaoching power station which is part of the shihchingshan power plant on the western outskirts of the chinese capital.

the electronic brain attached to the generating set does such jobs as adjusting the over 30 technical parameters and starting or shutting down various units and apparatus, which were previously done by human labour.

determined to contribute to the modernization of the country's power industry, the dozen workers and technicians in the group assigned the task of introducing electronic brain control persevered in combining research with practice and summing up their experience

in the course of work. they worked under the leadership of the station party committee and received unreserved help from research institutions and government departments concerned. the entire project was completed in three years after a host of difficulties were surmounted.

apart from providing valuable experience in popularizing electronic computers in other power plants, this project helped train a number of technicians with both theoretical knowledge and practical experience.

NEW YEAR PICTURES & THEATRICAL LIBRETTOS

New Year Pictures and Theatrical Librettos Printed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 6, 1975)

many new year pictures and theatrical librettos have been printed in peking and will be on sale in bookstores throughout the country before the spring festival.

new year pictures are popular among the chinese people and this year's pictures are in greater quantity and variety than previous years. the people's fine arts publishing house alone has printed 41 million new year pictures in 40 varieties. the majority of them are the works of amateur painters -- workers, peasants and soldiers. they depict the thriving scenes of prosperity on all fronts that have appeared during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, and reflect the victorious advance of china's socialist revolution and construction under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the people's literature publishing house has printed librettos of short plays and chuyi, the traditional ballad singing and other forms of stage art in china, to meet the growing needs for librettos in the mass-participating theatrical activities. included are "half a basket of peanuts," a play that depicts how chinese peasants study philosophy and raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and "on the way to deliver goods," a play that deals with socialist new trends in china's countryside.

the people's music publishing house has printed "arias from modern revolutionary peking operas", the

eighth issue of the journal "theatrical repertory", "selected revolutionary songs" and instrumental music pieces.

the peasants library publishing house has printed a large 1975 calendar "the east is red". with illustrations and text, it includes both the solar and lunar calendars, the various farming seasons, criticisms of lin piao and confucius and materials conducive to the occupying of the rural ideological and cultural positions by socialism.

SPORTS

Chinese Cyclists Intensify Long-Distance Training

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 5, 1975)

cyclists of peking, tientsin and liaoning province have taken up their long-distance winter training across complicated terrain.

the peking cyclist team returned to the capital on january 30 from a trip along the peking-kwangchow-chingkang mountains-peking line. the cyclists, who covered a distance of more than 7,000 kilometres, started from peking in a snow on december 9 last year. they chose a more difficult terrain for the journey following their round trip to shanghai last winter.

men and women of the tientsin cyclist team and their coaches embarked on a tientsin-shanghai-wuhan-shihchiachuang-tientsin trip on the same day as the peking team started theirs. with great revolutionary drive, the tientsin cyclists pedalled along a trying route of 4,500 kilometres running through cities and towns. they had pledged to overcome every difficulty to win victory in order to temper their will and improve their skill.

in the inclement northeast, the liaoning cyclist team started from shenyang for nanking on december 25. defying bitter cold, the men and women cyclists helped and learned from each other on the way. they said, "long-distance cycling toughens our revolutionary will in enduring hardships and perfects our skill in the process."

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Chairman of Council of Ministers Receives Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Feb. 6, 1975)

comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the albanian council of ministers, yesterday received a chinese agricultural science delegation led by liang chang-wu, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry.

present on the occasion were adil carcani, first vice-chairman of the council of ministers; xhafer spahiu, vice-chairman of the council of ministers; pirro dodbiba, minister of agriculture; kico kasapi, secretary general of the council of ministers; and reiz malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua was also present.

the reception proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Communist Party of Britain (M-L) Greets China's National People's Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 5, 1975)

the secretariat of the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist) sent a letter on february 1 to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending the warmest congratulations on the successful holding of the first session of the fourth national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

the secretariat of the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist) sends its warmest comradely greetings to the central committee of the communist party of china on the successful holding of the first session of the fourth national people's congress.

the many important decisions taken at this heroic session show, once more, the correct leadership of the communist party of china, headed by chairman mao tsetung. this leadership has not only liberated the people of china from poverty and bondage but strengthened socialism for the entire working class of the world. the successes of the great proletarian cultural revolution which consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat in china also helped all of us in our fight against reactionary and revisionist ideology.

as comrade chou en-lai said in his speech at the first session there is indeed "great disorder under heaven", a disorder which is growing greater and greater. in britain, the oldest bourgeois state, the struggle between capitalism and the working class is intensifying. our party has a long and arduous struggle ahead in the bitter fight for socialism and takes courage from the glorious example of the chinese revolution.

long live the communist party of china

CHINA AND BURMA

Central Committee of Burmese Communist Party Sends Condolences on Death of Comrade Li Fu-chun

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 6, 1975)

the central committee of the communist party of burma sent a message of condolences on january 18 to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep grief on the death of comrade li fu-chun. the message reads:

we are deeply grieved to learn of the death of comrade li fu-chun, member of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-premier of the state council.

a fine member of the communist party, comrade li fu-chun had, under the leadership of the central committee of the chinese communist party headed by chairman mao tsetung, boundlessly faithfully served the party and the people for a long time and made tremendous contributions to the cause of liberation of the chinese people and the cause of communism.

we are deeply grieved by the passing away of comrade li fu-chun, which is a great loss not only to your party but also to ours. let us turn grief into strength and fight resolutely for our lofty common cause.

please convey our deep sympathy to comrade li fu-chun's widow, comrade tsai chang, and her children.

CHINA AND INDIA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leader Calls on WTTC Organising Committee Chairman

(NCNA-English Calcutta, Feb. 5, 1975)

chao cheng-hung, leader, and chen pin, deputy leader, of the chinese table tennis delegation, called on siddhartha shankar ray, chairman of the organising committee of the 33rd world table tennis championships and chief minister of west bengal, here today.

they had a friendly conversation.

ma mu-ming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in india, was present.

present also was t.d. ranga ramanujan, president of the table tennis federation of india.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Prime Minister Reiterates Stand for Early Conclusion of Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Feb. 5, 1975)

japanese prime minister takeo miki said once again that the conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty is the will of the entire japanese people and pledged to work for its early conclusion in accordance with japan's independent decision.

he said this while answering questions at a house of representatives budget committee meeting today. he said: "(the conclusion of) a japan-china peace and

friendship treaty has been clearly stipulated in the japan-china joint statement which was unanimously approved by the diet. therefore it reflects the will of all nationals of the country. i don't think there exists any difficulty in proceeding to conclude such a treaty."

CHINA AND KOREA

PLA Unit Holds Meeting to Mark Korean Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 5, 1975)

commanders and fighters of a unit under the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army held a meeting here today, warmly celebrating the 27th anniversary of the founding of the korean people's army.

attending the meeting were li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim, senior colonel kang song chol, military attache, and other officials of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking.

present were sung yu-lin, deputy-commander of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army; yin tso-chen, deputy-director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, and leading members of the unit chen hsiang-shan and chiang chen-teh.

during the korean fatherland liberation war, commanders and fighters of this unit, in response to chairman mao's call for "resisting u.s. aggression and aiding korea and protecting our homes and defending our motherland", joined the chinese people's volunteers. they fought shoulder to shoulder with the korean people's army and together cemented a deep, militant friendship. today the commanders and fighters of the unit were overjoyed at the happy get-together to celebrate the brilliant red-letter day of the korean people's army along with the korean comrades-in-arms. standing in formation, the soldiers beat drums and gongs and shouted slogans "learn from the heroic korean people's army exclamation" "salute the heroic korean people's army exclamation" to extend a warm welcome and festival greetings to the korean comrades-in-arms as they arrived.

political commissar of the unit chiang chen-teh and military attache kang song chol spoke at the meeting.

chiang chen-teh praised the korean people's army for its most arduous struggle against the enemy for the sake of the independence and liberation of the fatherland under the leadership of the korean people's great leader president kim il sung. in the heroic spirit of daring to fight and win, the korean people's army defeated the u.s. imperialist aggression and performed phenomenal exploits in the great cause of safeguarding and building the socialist fatherland. "we are elated and inspired by the victories won by the korean people's army," he added.

chiang chen-teh said that the government of the democratic people's republic of korea has waged an unremitting struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. "we firmly support the korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland and we are convinced that this struggle will win final victory," he stressed.

in conclusion, chiang chen-teh said that the people of china and korea are close brothers and their armies are revolutionary comrades-in-arms fighting shoulder to shoulder. "in future," he said, "we will always follow our great leader chairman mao's teachings and join the korean people in supporting and learning from each other and fighting and advancing triumphantly shoulder to shoulder in the struggle against our common enemies and in the cause of revolution and construction."

in his speech, sr. col. kang song chol gave an account of the glorious fighting course traversed by the korean people's army in the past 27 years. he said: the korean people's army, under the wise leadership of the great leader comrade kim il sung, has bravely defeated the u.s. imperialist aggression and the provocations by class enemies at home and abroad and staunchly defended the socialist fatherland and the victory of the revolution.

the military attache denounced u.s. imperialism and the pak jung hi puppet clique for continuing the "two koreas" plot aimed at perpetuating the division of korea even after the north-south joint statement was issued. he condemned the war-mongers in south korea who, in collusion with u.s. imperialism, had shipped an atomic reactor into south korea and were carrying out repeated military provocations against the northern part of the republic.

kang song chol said: korea and china are friendly neighbours like kith and kin and the peoples and armed forces of the two countries are close comrades-in-arms and brothers. he expressed the conviction that the relations of militant and friendly cooperation between the two peoples and armies sealed in blood and based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism

would be further consolidated and developed in the struggle against their common enemy.

the meeting was brimming over with a warm atmosphere of militant friendship between the peoples and armed forces of china and korea. it was rounded off with showings of korean documentary and feature films.

the korean comrades-in-arms also took time out to call at the club of a company in the unit and watch military drills and theatrical shows presented by the fighters.

CHINA AND LAOS

Vice Premier Chi Teng-kuei Meets Lao Economic and Technical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 5, 1975)

chinese vice-premier chi teng-kuei met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with all members of the lao economic and technical delegation headed by somphou oudomvilay, secretary of state for national economy and planning of the lao provisional national union government.

lao ambassador to china phagna lien pravongviengkham was present on the occasion.

also present were chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh and leading members of departments concerned wang pin and liang feng.

Lao Economic and Technical Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 6, 1975)

the lao economic and technical delegation led by somphou oudomvilay, secretary of state for national economy and planning of the lao provisional national union government, left here for a visit to southern china by air today before going home.

department director of the ministry of foreign trade wang pin and lao ambassador to china phagna lien

pravongviengkham are accompanying the delegation on its visit.

the lao guests were seen off at the airport by vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh and leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

New Chinese Ambassador to Netherlands Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 6, 1975)

chen hsin-jen, new chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the netherlands, presented his credentials to queen juliana of the netherlands at soestdijk palace yesterday, according to a report from the hague.

present on the occasion were p.h. kooijmans, state secretary for foreign affairs, and van lynden, grand master of the royal household.

after the presentation, queen juliana had a friendly conversation with the new chinese ambassador.

chen hsin-jen arrived in the hague on january 20. dutch foreign minister max van der stoel received him on january 23.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 6, 1975)

new zealand ambassador to china w. bryce harland gave a reception at his embassy here this evening to mark the new zealand day.

among the guests at the banquet were minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng, vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign trade chai

shu-fan, vice-minister of light industry hsieh hsin-ho and deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee chou jung-kuo.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china also attended.

CHINA AND PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Papua New Guinea Minister Returns to Peking After Visiting Tachai Brigade

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 6, 1975)

sir albert maori kiki, minister for defence, foreign relations and trade of papua new guinea, and his party wound up their visit to china's pace-setting tachai brigade in hsiyang county, shansi province, and returned to peking this evening.

they were accompanied on the visit by cheng to-pin, department director of the ministry of foreign trade.

chairman kuo feng-lien and vice-chairman chia lai-heng of the revolutionary committee of the tachai brigade made a special trip to yangchuan railway station yesterday to greet the distinguished guests from papua new guinea upon their arrival. the brigade leaders showed the guests round the mountain village.

while inspecting tachai's terraced fields and water conservancy projects, minister kiki and the other guests saw commune members quarry stones, build rock dams and spread good earth on mountain slopes in the snow. since the beginning of last winter, commune members in tachai have been working on farm construction projects by joining small terraced fields into man-made plains to create conditions for mechanized farming. commune members working on these projects waved to the distinguished guests to express their warm welcome. the guests waved back in acknowledgement and praised the commune members for their spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. kuo feng-lien said that the distinguished guests' visit was an encouragement to the people of tachai. minister kiki said that tachai's experience gave them a deep impression and he wished the commune members still greater achievements.

the honoured guests made a round of the brigade's clinic, school and exhibition hall and paid visits to

commune members' homes. schoolchildren performed wushu (chinese martial art) for the guests.

yesterday evening, kuo feng-lien gave a dinner in the name of the shansi provincial revolutionary committee and the tachai brigade revolutionary committee in honour of minister kiki and the other distinguished guests.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Chinese Economic, Trade Exhibition Closes in Sierra Leone

(NCNA-English Freetown, Feb. 4, 1975)

the chinese economic and trade exhibition closed here yesterday after running for two weeks.

president siaka stevens of sierra leone and vice-president and prime minister sorie ibrahim koroma visited the exhibition separately.

among the 130,000 visitors to the exhibition were 13 members of the central committee of all people's congress party headed by its national secretary-general c.a. kamara-taylor, government ministers and people from all walks of life.

a huge photo showing chairman mao shaking hands with president stevens was hung at the entrance of the exhibition hall. on entering the hall, many visitors stopped to gaze at this photo which marks the profound friendship of the chinese and seirra leonean people.

after examining a model of the tachai production brigade and learning of its heroic deeds, a teacher of the primary school attached to the seirra leonean fourah bay college was deeply moved and said: "the tachai spirit convinces me that a country, big or small, rich or poor, can certainly become prosperous so long as its people work hard and rely on their own efforts."

during the exhibition, over 20 chinese films were shown and warmly received by the visitors.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

No Tricks Can Cover Up Expansionist Nature

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 6, 1975)

for many years the new tsars in the soviet union have used trickery and deception to prolong their occupation of japan's northern territories as one way of obtaining hegemony over the pacific and securing passage through the sea of japan for their military forces. a.a. gromyko's aggressive attitude at the recent meeting between the soviet and japanese foreign ministers showed that the soviet revisionists are still pursuing this policy.

soviet-japanese diplomatic relations were restored in 1956, but no peace treaty has been concluded because the soviet revisionists refuse to return japan's territories, the habomai, shikotan, etorofu and kunashiri islands, which they occupy. when former japanese prime minister kakuei tanaka held talks with leonid brezhnev in moscow in october 1973, he demanded the return of the four japanese northern islands as an absolute condition for the conclusion of a peace treaty between the two countries. the joint statement issued at the end of the talks said: "the two sides agreed to continue the talks on signing a peace treaty between both countries in an appropriate period of 1974", and to "settle various problems left unsolved since the second world war". for this, brezhnev promised that soviet leaders would visit japan in 1974. however, the soviet revisionists took advantage of japan's domestic difficulties and cancelled the visit, hoping that in this way they could bring the japanese leaders to their knees. moreover, they went back on their word regarding the agreements reached at the soviet-japanese summit talks and even blamed japan for "trying to fan up chauvinistic sentiment over the 'northern territorial issue' and to divert the japanese people's attention from inflation and other domestic difficulties."

the visit to the soviet union in mid-january by japanese foreign minister kiichi miyazawa was made to demand that the soviet side implement the agreement reached between brezhnev and kakuei tanaka. miyazawa hoped, according to the kyodo news agency, that the outstanding problems between the two countries "including the northern territories" would be clearly set out in the communique on the talks between the two foreign ministers. but from the very beginning the kremlin never ceased putting pressure on the japanese foreign minister. reporting miyazawa's arrival in moscow, the soviet paper "izvestia" minimised the aim of his visit by stating that the talks were for the purpose of

"negotiating on economic and other problems". the japanese press revealed that the draft for the negotiations proposed by the soviet side made no mention at all of the northern territories. when miyazawa brought up the problem, it was immediately rejected by gromyko who aggressively declared that he was against raising it as a subject for negotiation because "the result of the second world war can not be changed". this attitude is tantamount to saying that once territories have been occupied by the soviet revisionist clique they can never again be returned. this brings to mind the notorious claim made by tsar nicholas the first: "wherever the russian flag has been raised, it must never again fall" while pointing to a map showing the chinese territory which russia had occupied around miaochieh (nikolayevsk) at the mouth of the heilungkiang river.

obviously gromyko's bullying did not achieve its aim. miyazawa explained that historically the northern islands of habomai, shikotan, kunashiri and etorofu are japanese territory and declared that "the four northern islands must all be returned". seeing that pressure didn't work, the soviet revisionists resorted to stalling tactics. the japanese press disclosed that in his reply to miyazawa's demand, gromyko avoided any mention of "territory", cunningly stating that the "problem" mentioned by the japanese foreign minister should be "realistically settled". the japanese foreign minister said in reply: "to put it bluntly, is not the aim of your version of a 'realistic settlement' to fix the status quo? a peace treaty can not be concluded with this in mind." "the package return of the four islands is the prerequisite for the conclusion of a peace treaty and on this basis, real, friendly relations between japan and the soviet union can be set up." to this, gromyko could make no tenable reply. according a japanese newsman covering the talks, the soviet foreign minister merely kept muttering "realistic settlement".

why does the soviet union, a country with vast territory stretching across europe and asia, clings to japan's four northern islands so desperately? to seek an answer, one must recall the strategy of the ambitious old tsars for military expansion to the oceans. a report written by the russian navy command in november 1913 to the tsar said: "generally speaking, the task of defending russia's waterways has always been threefold: to ensure russia's free passage from the baltic to the atlantic, from the sea of japan to the pacific and from the black sea to the mediterranean." today, the new tsars have set up military bases on japan's four northern islands. these bases are important strategic points for the soviet fleet's passage from the sea of japan to the pacific through the soya and tsugaru straits, and for soviet military expansion in asia. this is

why the soviet revisionists would never agree to return the four islands. moreover, the soviet revisionists occupy vast territories of other countries in asia and europe. they fear that return of japan's northern territories would cause a chain reaction in europe and asia, seriously affecting their strategy of world domination. an official of the soviet embassy in tokyo bluntly declared: "it is the soviet stand regarding the territorial issue that the result of the second world war is not to be changed, in the context of both japan and other countries."

it can thus be seen that gromyko's alleged "realistic settlement" with regard to the problem of japan's northern territories is "not to change the result of the second world war", in other words, to maintain the status quo. this in essence is the same old tune that "the territorial issue has been solved". there may be modifications in wording and tactics, but the policy of achieving the "grand strategy" of the old and new tsars by continuing the occupation of others' territory remains unchanged. just as pointed out by the revolutionary teacher marx in denouncing tsarist russia's ambition of world domination, "its methods, its tactics, its manoeuvres may change, but the guiding star -- world hegemony -- will never change."

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Men's and Women's Speed-Skating Teams Leave Peking for World Championships

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 5, 1975)

a chinese women's speed-skating team led by chao chi-hsin enplaned here today for the world championships in sweden and finland.

a chinese men's speed-skating team led by shih chih-hsin left peking on january 29 for the world championships in norway.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian First Vice President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Feb. 4, 1975)

tanzanian first vice-president aboud jumbe received and had a friendly conversation with chinese ambassador li yao-wen here yesterday afternoon.

CHINA AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

China-Trinidad and Tobago Press Communique

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 6, 1975)

press communique
february 6, 1975

dr. eric williams, prime minister of trinidad and tobago, paid a working visit to the people's republic of china from january 31 to february 6, 1975 at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china. among those accompanying him were mr. george chambers, minister of finance, and mr. eustace seignoret, permanent representative to the united nations.

premier chou en-lai met prime minister williams. as a member of the council of the university of the united nations, prime minister williams had a friendly exchange of views with premier chou en-lai on the united nations university.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and prime minister williams held friendly talks. they had full and lengthy exchanges of views on further developing the friendly relations and cooperation between china and trinidad and tobago and on international issues of common concern, including the 7th special session of the united nations general assembly, the question of petroleum and transfer of technology.

present at the talks on the chinese side were chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade, tang ke, vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries, and others.

present at the talks on the side of trinidad and tobago were mr. chambers, minister of finance, and mr. seignoret, permanent representative to the united nations.

during the visit the two sides signed the agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of trinidad and tobago on the establishment of embassies in each other's capital.

it was agreed that a trade mission from trinidad and tobago would visit china on the occasion of the chinese export commodities fair to be held from april 15 and that the people's republic of china would send an art troupe in may and a basketball team in november to visit trinidad and tobago; and that trinidad and tobago would send a cultural mission in the course of the year, the details of which would be further discussed.

during the visit dr. williams also held discussions with members of the staff of peking university, futan university in shanghai and chungshan university in canton.

both sides considered that prime minister williams's visit to the people's republic of china made a positive contribution toward further developing friendly relations and cooperation between china and trinidad and tobago.

Prime Minister Williams Leaves Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 6, 1975)

dr. eric eustace williams, prime minister of trinidad and tobago, and his party wound up their working visit to china and left here by special plane this morning.

today, paiyun airport in kwangchow flew the national flags of trinidad and tobago and china. seeing the prime minister off at the airport were chi peng-fei, secretary-general of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wang shou-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; chiao lin-yi, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; lo fan-chun, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, and chen teh-ho, deputy director of the department of american and oceanian affairs of the chinese foreign ministry.

chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, left by the same plane in the company of prime minister williams and the other distinguished guests.

CHINA AND UN

19th Session of UNDP Governing Council Closes in New York

(NCNA-English United Nations, Feb. 4, 1975)

the 19th session of the governing council of the united nations development programme (undp) was held from january 15 to february 3 in new york. representatives of many developing countries urged at the session that undp should carry out relevant provisions and the spirit of the resolutions adopted at the sixth special session of the u.n. general assembly on the problems of raw materials and development.

the sudanese representative said that the undp must develop a new strategy geared to helping the developing countries develop their own resources and work to expand co-operation among the developing countries.

the ghanaian representative said that undp should review its policies so as to be more responsive to the needs of the developing countries. the iranian representative said that undp must do its share in establishing a new economic order. representatives of dahomey, peru, jamaica and other countries also demanded that undp improve its work.

during the discussions on the item of the revolving fund for natural resources exploration, representatives of latin american and afro-asian countries stressed that any arrangement for the fund for natural resources exploration should in no way interfere with a country's sovereign control over its natural resources.

the chinese representative pointed out that undp should, following the direction and basic principles set forth in the declaration and the programme of action adopted at the u.n. sixth special session, strive to reform the policies and the outdated rules and regulations which are unfavourable to the developing countries and no longer suit the current world situation, and formulate new aid policies and procedures truely conducive to the attainment of economic independence of the developing countries.

he said: "various obstacles have to be overcome constantly in order to have the declaration and the programme of action implemented. the facts fully show that these obstacles come mainly from the superpower contention for hegemony. one superpower has openly declared its disagreement with the principal clauses in the two documents and obstinately refused to implement their important principles and provisions. the other superpower is more cunning and insidious. at first, it energetically set in motion its propaganda machine to minimize or deny the great significance of the two documents and attack their essential contents. then, it resorted to the dual tactics of sham support and true sabotage. it is frantically carrying out arms expansion and war preparations under the smokescreen of 'detente' and 'disarmament'. it exploits and plunders some developing countries under the signboard of 'aid' and goes so far as to try to control them so as to expand its spheres of influence. calling black white, it describes the victory of the third world's united struggle against hegemony as the 'result of detente', attempting to bring the implementation of the two documents within the orbit of its rivalry for world hegemony. the superpowers are sticking to the old international economic order so as to maintain their hegemonic position as the biggest exploiters and oppressors of the contemporary world."

during the discussion many representatives were opposed to providing any assistance to the traitorous lon nol clique and the israeli zionists. they also opposed the unilateral assistance given by undp to the authorities in south korea and the saigon authorities in south vietnam.

the chinese representative stated once again at the session that as the executive agencies of undp, the international monetary fund, the international bank for reconstruction and development and its affiliates, the international development association and the international finance corporation, had so far refused to implement the u.n. resolution 2758 (xxvi), retaining in their organizations the chiang kai-shek clique and openly pursuing the policy of "two chinas". that must never be allowed. the chinese delegation solemnly requested those agencies to take immediate action to expel the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique from their organizations. furthermore, it also requested undp to urge all non-governmental organizations associated with it in which groups or individuals under the control of the chiang kai-shek clique still participate to take immediate action to expel such groups or individuals from their organizations and break off all contacts with them.

representatives of eight national liberation movements attended the session for the first time. they were warmly welcomed by representatives of the developing countries.

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCES FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES FOLLOWING DEATH OF LI FU-CHUN

Bulletin of General Office of State Council of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 6, 1975)

bulletin of
the general office of the state council of the people's republic of china:

the general office of the state council of the people's republic of china is instructed to express sincere gratitude for the messages of condolences received from government departments, political parties, organizations and friendly personages of a number of countries and from foreign diplomatic envoys to china following the death of comrade li fu-chun.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

February 21, 1975 No. 5796

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* NATIONAL *
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STUDY OF DOCUMENTS OF 4TH NPC

The New Constitution Is a Powerful Weapon for Implementing the Party's Basic Line

by

the group of worker theorists of the Peking People's Printing Plant

and

the writing group of the Department of Law at Peking University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 27, 1975)

The new Constitution adopted at the 4th National People's Congress is a song of victory for the Party's basic line. With the Party's basic line as the guiding thought, the new Constitution has scientifically summed up and affirmed the fruits of victory reaped by the people of our country in the socialist revolution and construction over the past twenty years and more, and has in particular summed up the new experiences of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and reflected the common wish of the people of our country in insisting on carrying the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end. It is a powerful weapon for the people of our country to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, prevent capitalist restoration and build socialism.

The basic line which our great leader Chairman Mao has charted for our Party for the historical period of socialism has scientifically reflected the objective laws of class struggle and focally embodied the

will of the proletariat and the basic interests of the broad masses of the revolutionary people and is the general program guiding all our work. It is the basic line of our Party as well as of our country. Our struggle against Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, when focused at one point, is to uphold or change this basic line. Both the historical and actual class struggles show that as long as we uphold this basic line, we definitely can defeat all enemies, surmount all difficulties and win great victories in the cause of socialist revolution and construction.

Lenin had pointed out, "Law is the manifestation of the will of the victorious class holding state power." ("The Agrarian Program of the Social Democratic Party in the First Revolution of Russia") In accordance with the viewpoint of Leninism, any law (including the constitution) formulated by whatever class invariably embodies the will of the ruling class and is the weapon of the ruling class for implementing class dictatorship and pushing its political line. The incorporation of the Party's basic line which focally embodies the will of the proletariat and the basic interests of the broad masses of the people into the new Constitution of our country for use as the guiding thought of the new Constitution completely conforms to the common wish of the people of the whole country. This is precisely the most essential and most clearcut characteristic of the new Constitution.

The new Constitution has taken the Party's basic line as the guiding thought and incorporated the Party's basic line into the general program of the country. This invariably helps mobilize and unite the people of all nationalities in the whole country to throw themselves into the great struggle against revisionism and for the prevention of revisionism and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus enabling the high and low levels, the various fronts, departments and tasks in the whole country to take the Party's basic line as the criterion and all the citizens to regulate their actions from the plane of implementing the Party's basic line and raise their consciousness in implementing and defending the Party's basic line, so that there is an even firmer mass foundation for implementing the Party's basic line.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out, "Unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. This must be achieved in every factory, village, office and school." The consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the basic goal of the Party's basic line as well as the basic task of the new Constitution. The new Constitution has distinctly embodied this point. The new Constitution clearly points out: "The People's Republic of China is a socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants." "The state safeguards the socialist system, suppresses all treasonable and counter-revolutionary activities and punishes all traitors and counter-revolutionaries." "The state deprives the landlords, rich peasants, reactionary capitalists and other bad elements of political rights for specified periods of time according to law." At the same time, it also stipulates: "Socialist

public property shall be inviolable. The state shall insure the consolidation and development of the socialist economy and prohibit any person from undermining the socialist economy and the public interest in any way whatsoever." "The proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture." These explicit stipulations have effectively strengthened by law the dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the political, economic, ideological, cultural and other spheres. Should the class enemies dare to carry out sabotage activities and create trouble, they will inevitably be curbed by the dictatorship of the proletariat. In his discussion of the role and task of the socialist constitution, Lenin pointed out, "Like all the other classes, after it has seized political power, the working class must grasp, maintain and consolidate the political power through transforming the system of ownership and implementing the new constitution." The new Constitution of our country has precisely fully embodied this point.

The correct differentiation and handling of two kinds of contradictions of a different nature is an important component of the basic line and the general policy of our Party. The new Constitution of our country has clearly embodied this general policy in the preamble. The dictatorship of the proletariat is the dialectical unity of the two aspects of dictatorship and democracy. "Without extensive people's democracy, the dictatorship of the proletariat cannot be consolidated and political power will not be stable." While providing for the exercise of dictatorship over the reactionaries, the new Constitution specifically stipulates the implementation of democratic centralism among the people to insure that the people fully enjoy the broad socialist democratic rights. In particular, it has stipulated the rights for all minority nationalities and women. These provisions will further bring into play the enthusiasm of the people of all nationalities for participation in the socialist revolution and construction and help strengthen the leadership of the Communist Party of China in the state and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The dictatorship of the proletariat on the one hand oppresses the reactionaries and elements who resist socialist transformation and socialist construction and suppresses all counter-revolutionary activities at home, and on the other hand defends our country against subversive activities and possible aggression by external enemies. The new Constitution has also made corresponding provisions in this connection and has become a powerful tool for striking blows at the aggressive and subversive activities of imperialism and social imperialism.

The new Constitution is the fruit of combat waged by our great leader Chairman Mao and the Communist Party. They have led the people of our country to overcome the sabotage plotted by the class enemies at home and abroad and to shatter the conspiracy of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao who vainly attempted to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. It is also the fruit of victory bought with the

blood of the revolutionary martyrs. We must take the basic line as the key link, seriously implement and bravely defend the new Constitution and strive to accomplish the various combat tasks set forth by the 4th National People's Congress so as to enable our great mother country to forever triumphantly forge ahead along the road guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought.

* * *

Never Be a Superpower

by

Li Shu-ch'i (李书奇)
of a certain unit under the Peking Garrison Command

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 27, 1975)

The "Constitution of the People's Republic of China" adopted in the 1st session of the 4th National People's Congress clearly proclaims, "In international affairs, we should uphold proletarian internationalism. China will never be a superpower." This has prominently embodied the nature of our country as a socialist state based on the dictatorship of the proletariat, and has revealed the firm conviction of the people of our country in forever uniting with the people of various countries in the whole world in a joint struggle for wiping out the system for the exploitation of man by man on earth so as to enable the whole mankind to attain liberation.

As early as in 1956, Chairman Mao has patiently taught us, "In international relationships, the Chinese people must resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely wipe out big-nation chauvinism." He has also emphatically pointed out that "this is what we should do at present, forty-five years afterward, and forever." The new Constitution has stipulated in black and white that "China will never be a superpower." This is entirely in conformity with Chairman Mao's consistent teachings.

The first article of the new Constitution points out, "The People's Republic of China is a socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants." The class nature of our country has determined our firm stand of never becoming a superpower. Only through liberating the whole mankind can the proletariat finally liberate itself. The state based on the dictatorship of the proletariat is for defending the interests of the proletariat and the working people and is basically antagonistic to the bourgeois state which exploits and oppresses the proletariat and the broad masses of the working people.

The new Constitution also stipulates that "Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought is the theoretical basis guiding the thinking of our nation." The Marxist theory bearing on communism has pointed out the glorious historic mission of the proletariat of the whole world in uniting together to completely wipe out the systems for the exploitation and oppression of man by man. The interests of the proletariat of all countries in the whole world are identical, and consequently only through supporting and helping one another in the struggle can the proletariat win victories. Chairman Mao points out, "In the epoch in which imperialism exists, it is impossible for a genuine people's revolution to win victory in any country without various forms of help from the international

revolutionary forces, and even if victory were won, it could not be consolidated." After the proletariat of a country has grasped state power, it must, in compliance with the principle of proletarian internationalism, support and aid the struggle of the people of countries striving for liberation before the reactionary forces in the world can be weakened and the countries which have already implemented the dictatorship of the proletariat be consolidated. Victory can only be won in the struggle for liberation by the proletariat under the oppression of the old system with the moral and material aid from the proletariat of other countries in the world, including those which have already won victory. In the protracted revolutionary struggle, the Chinese people have won sympathy, support and aid from the people of various countries in the world. Today, we must continue to implement Chairman Mao's diplomatic line, uphold proletarian internationalism, and strengthen our unity with the socialist countries and the oppressed people and nation of the whole world for mutual support.

Chairman Mao points out, "We can never adopt the haughty attitude of big-nation chauvinism and should never feel conceited because of the victory of the revolution and some achievements in construction. All countries, big or small, have their own strong points and shortcomings." Our country is a developing socialist state belonging to the Third World. We always advocate that all countries, big or small, poor or rich, should be equal and that world affairs should be jointly managed by all countries in the world. We upheld at all times the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence. We resolutely support the struggle of the people of the Third World against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and the struggle of the countries and people of the Second World against the control, threat and oppression of the superpowers. We will not, under any conditions or at any time, be a superpower.

We not only have to uphold the stand that "China will never be a superpower" but must also see at the same time that China is a country with 9,600,000 square kilometers of land and a population of nearly eight billion people. "China ought to have made a greater contribution to humanity." This requires us to first properly carry out the socialist revolution in our own country and run our own affairs well. We must uphold the basic line which Chairman Mao has charted for our Party and our people in the historical period of socialism, insist on continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and insure that our Party will never turn revisionist, our country will never change color and "China will never be a superpower."

We, commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, must be united with the people of the whole country, seriously implement and bravely defend the new Constitution, uphold proletarian internationalism, develop our friendship with the people of all countries in the world and fight with unflagging efforts for the complete liberation of mankind.

* * *

Insist on Arming Our Brains with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought

by

Hu Shu-hsiang (胡书祥),
holder of the order of first class merit of
a certain PLA unit

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 27, 1975)

For several days in succession, I have, with unrivaled excitement, repeatedly studied the various documents of the 4th National People's Congress, and when I read the provision that "Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought is the theoretical basis guiding the thinking of our nation" in the Constitution and Prime Minister Chou En-lai's statement that "the cadres and the masses should study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao assiduously in order to arm themselves with the basic theories of Marxism" in the "Report on Work of the Government," the more I study, the higher my combat spirit and the clearer the orientation become.

Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought is the beacon that guides us forward. In the course of revolutionary struggle over several decades, it is the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought which has charted the orientation, strategy and methods for our struggle, thus enabling us to triumph over imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, set up the socialist new China and win great victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

What is true with the revolution of a class or a country is also true with the growth and progress of a person. Speaking of my own course of growth, it is also the result of the nurture of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. In 1969 when I was first enlisted, I did not quite understand many revolutionary truths. Later, under the leadership of the Party and with the assistance of other comrades, I have through the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, gradually raised ny consciousness, and broadened by vision, and in the course of my work, the orientation is clear and I am full of vigor.

One day in March 1970, my comrades and I were working strenuously in a pit. Suddenly, a wagon weighing over 1,000 catties on this track was unhooked, and it rapidly slid down the steep slope with a gradient of more than 20 degrees, thus seriously threatening the safety of more than ten comrades working below. At this extremely precarious juncture, four comrades--Li Hsüeh-li, Sun Hsüeh-lin, Mao Jui-hsiang and I--were inspired by the glorious images of Chang Szu-te and Ou-yang Hai. We threw down the tools in our hands and dashed toward the wagon that swiftly rolled down, and with our bodies blocked and stopped the downward sliding wagon. Our two comrades Lei Hsüeh-li and Sun Hsüeh-lin heroically sacrificed their lives for the safety of their comrades-in-arms

and Mao Jui-lin and I were also seriously injured. After this incident, the leading body at the higher level awarded us first class merits.

I deeply feel that the honor should be credited to the nurture of the Party and the education of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. In the great movements to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work and to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, I have once again responded to the combat call of the Party Central Committee, and through assiduously studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao in conjunction with the reality of struggle, I have further raised my awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, clearly discerned the ultra-Right essence of Lin Piao's revisionist line and the reactionary nature of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, deepened the understanding of the Party's basic line, and heightened my consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Looking back over the course of my own growth and progress over a number of years after my enlistment, I have come to deeply realize that a Communist Party member must seriously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, grasp the revolutionary theories, uphold dialectical materialism and historical materialism, criticize the revisionist line of the renegade and traitor Lin Piao and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius which represent the ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline, forge ahead in disregard of obstructions, perform the various tasks even better and contribute all his strength toward the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

STUDY OF MARXISM

Fight for the Consolidation and the Strengthening of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

Feng Shu-min (冯淑敏),
Standing Committee Member of the CCP Committee of Haitien Ch'ü, Peking Municipality and Vice Chairman of the Ch'ü Federation of Women

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 29, 1974)

The great teacher Marx severely criticized the "Gotha Program" for advocating the opportunist fallacy of "free state" in the book Critique of the Gotha Program. He pointed out, "Now the program does not deal with the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat nor with the nature of the future state of communist society." He also had put forward for the first time the great theory that the period of transition from capitalist society to communist society can only be the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The question of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the quintessence of Marxism. Whether or not the dictatorship of the proletariat is adhered to has always been a line of demarcation between Marxism and all forms of revisionism. As far as the proletariat and its political party are concerned, the most fundamental thing is to seize political power through violent revolution, replace the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie with the dictatorship of the proletariat and make socialism triumph over capitalism and at last achieve communism. However, the chieftains of all forms of opportunism always desperately oppose and rabidly attack the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the German worker movement, the representative figure of opportunism Lassalle repudiated the necessity of socialist revolution. He advocated relying on "state assistance" to build socialism, and opposed the seizure of political power through violent revolution and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The traitor Lin Piao tried his utmost to advocate the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and used the malicious words that "those who depend on virtue will thrive; those who depend on force will perish" to rabidly attack the dictatorship of the proletariat and vilify the dictatorship of the proletariat as "tyranny" in a vain attempt to covert the dictatorship of the proletariat into the fascist dictatorship of feudalism. These chieftains of opportunism are all the sworn enemies of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Lenin pointed out, "Transition from capitalism to communism will take a whole historical period. So long as this period has not come to its end, the exploiters naturally cherish the hope of restoration and try to translate this hope into action for restoration." From Lassalle to Lin Piao, they were all representative figures of the exploiting classes

and they always vainly tried to protect and restore the "lost paradise" of the exploiting classes. They were all armed with a set of counter-revolutionary tactics and were good at playing double-dealers. Lassalle constantly claimed that he was a "pupil" of Marx, but he used his own reactionary trash to oppose Marxism and used the class-transcending bourgeois view on the state to cover up the class nature of the state and to oppose the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Stepping into the shoes of the reactionaries at home and abroad, Lin Piao spoke nice things to your face but stabbed you in the back. Hidden in a dark corner, he formulated the plan for a counter-revolutionary armed coup d'etat entitled "Outline of Project '571'" in a vain attempt to assassinate the great leader Chairman Mao, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and suppress the people in cold blood. However, all reactionaries playing a double game never came to a good end. This was true of Lassalle, and Lin Piao also was unable to get away from this law of history.

Historical experience shows that after seizure of political power, the proletariat must consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, wage resolute struggle against class enemies of all kinds, firmly smash all restoration plots of the class enemy, and especially guard against the disruptive and subversive activities carried out by individual careerists and conspirators like Khrushchev from within. The basic line formulated by Chairman Mao for our Party tells us that in the whole historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration, and there is the threat of subversion and aggression from imperialism and social-imperialism. The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao has shattered the bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and used the theory and practice of the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to solve the question of how to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat.

From our personal understanding, we working women realize the extreme importance of consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the wicked old society, the broad masses of working women were trampled underfoot at the lowest stratum of society, oppressed by such feudal doctrines of Confucius and Mencius as "three degrees of dependence and four moral obligations," "three bonds and five constant virtues," etc., and bound by the four thick ropes of the four authorities--political, clan, religious and masculine--which weighted so heavily upon them that they could scarcely breathe. Whether politically or economically, they were placed in a subordinate position. They had not any authority to speak of. Still less could they enter society to take part in state affairs. It was the Party and Chairman Mao that led the Chinese people in making revolution, thus overthrowing the three big mountains that weighed down the Chinese people, liberating the people of the whole country, and enabling the women to shake off the feudal yoke, emancipate themselves and come to the political and economic position

they occupy today. Had Lin Piao and company's restoration plot come through, we broad masses of laboring people would have been knocked to the ground again and the broad masses of women would again be trampled underfoot to become the exploited and oppressed slaves.

Before liberation, my father worked as an apprentice under a capitalist at the age of 13. He was beaten and taunted and subjected to the fullest share of capitalist bullying and squeezing. For three generations, the family went illiterate. After liberation, under the brilliant leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao, an ordinary "fledgeling little girl" like me who was formerly a child knowing nothing was able to go to school and has gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party. But for the Party and Chairman Mao how could we working women have been emancipated and blessed with a happy life, and how could I be what I am today? The revolution is striding forward. We of the younger generation have to take over from the older generation and carry on the revolutionary cause. Without a high degree of consciousness in the two-line struggle, we cannot properly take over the role. Therefore, we must strive to study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, humbly learn from the old comrades, consciously temper ourselves in the three great revolutionary movements. We must acquire more skills, strive to transform our world outlook, and at all times strictly require ourselves to comply with the five requirements set for successors to the revolutionary cause. We must be good successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and fight for the consolidation and strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

Correctly Implement the Socialist Principle of Distribution

by

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Marx's "Critique of the Gotha Program" is a programmatic document of the international communist movement and a summation of the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines within the German Party at that time. It is also a powerful ideological weapon for guiding us to carry out the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. The study of this brilliant work, "Critique of the Gotha Program" today is of extremely great significance in further recognizing the ultra-Right essence of Lin Piao's revisionist line and correctly understanding and implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Proceeding from Lassalle's "theory of distribution as the decisive factor," the reactionary and retrogressive "Gotha Program" suggested that socialist society "should, with equal right" make "a fair distribution of the proceeds of labor." This is an extremely reactionary fallacy. In the "Critique of the Gotha Program," Marx severely criticized this fallacy and put forward the scientific assertion of the determination of distribution by production and the mode of distribution by the mode of production, thus expounding the principle of distribution in socialist society.

Lassalle's "theory of distribution as the decisive factor" holds that the capitalist mode of production is good and could continue to exist, but the mode of distribution is irrational and so long as "fair distribution" is implemented, the proletariat and the laboring people can get rid of poverty. This is entirely for embellishing capitalism and is all balderdash aimed at creating illusions to deceive the proletariat and the laboring people. As is known to all, in the thoroughly wicked old society, the proletariat and the broad masses of laboring people were oppressed and exploited, and were not properly fed and clothed. This was absolutely not just because of irrational distribution but mainly because the proletariat and the laboring people had no means of production and political power in their hands. As was pointed out by Marx in the "Critique of the Gotha Program," "It follows that the man who possesses no other property than his labor power must, in all conditions of society and culture, be the slave of other men who have made themselves the owners of the objective conditions of labor." Therefore, in order to shake off the feudal yoke and thoroughly emancipate themselves, the proletariat and the laboring people must seize political power through violent revolution, abolish the system of private ownership of the landlord and bourgeois

class, establish the dictatorship of the proletariat and implement the socialist system of public ownership. By looking upon distribution as the essence of society, Lassalle's aim was to cover up the essence of the exploiting classes and replace the question of ownership with the question of distribution so as to uphold the system of private ownership of the landlord and bourgeois classes and oppose the rise of the proletariat and the laboring people in revolution.

Possession of means of production decides the distribution of means of consumption. The ownership of means of production decides the political status and economic conditions of various classes and decides the nature of society. So, in the "Communist Manifesto," Marx and Lenin pointed out, "Communists may sum up their own theory in one word--the elimination of private ownership." In capitalist society, the capitalists are able to exploit the workers because they possess the means of production. Therefore, the emphasis of the revolution should be placed on state power for solving and upholding the system of ownership of means of production, and only this is the revolutionary line. Putting the emphasis on distribution can only lead the proletarian revolution astray toward opportunism. In fact, in order to oppose social reform and practice restoration and regression, all reactionary classes on the decline make a fuss about the question of ownership. For the sake of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," Confucius vigorously advocated the restoration of the system as dividing land into nine squares for use as the economic base for the restoration of the slavery system. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique caused the socialist system of public ownership to degenerate into the system of ownership by the bureaucratic monopoly bourgeoisie for use as the economic base of social imperialism. For the sake of restoring capitalism, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and company vigorously advocated such reactionary fallacies as "there is merit in exploitation," "san-tzu i-pao," "four big freedoms," "people wealthy and the state powerful," etc., in a vain attempt to disintegrate the socialist system of ownership and restore the system of ownership of the landlord and bourgeois classes. But all reactionaries attempting to go against the tide of history cannot last long and will be crushed to smithereens by the wheel of history that rolls forward.

The system of public ownership of means of production realized in socialist society is different in essence from the capitalist society. The socialist principle, "to each according to his work," is a revolution in distribution in the history of mankind. It has embodied the laboring people as masters of the state and abolished the phenomenon of the exploitation of men by men. But it "remains to be the jurisdiction of the bourgeoisie," because socialist society is just born out of capitalist society and still bears many traces of the old society in economic, moral and spiritual fields. Therefore, in the distribution of consumer goods to the individual, we also can only practice the principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work." Parroting the opportunist tune of Lassalle's "undiminished proceeds of labor," Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and company attacked the accumulation of the

socialist state and advocated "the distribution and consumption of everything." Their criminal aim was to abolish the practice of socialist accumulation and disrupt socialist construction and disintegrate the socialist system of public ownership on the one hand, and to confuse the fundamental differences between socialist and bourgeois accumulations and to sow seeds of discord in the flesh-and-blood ties between the state based on the dictatorship of the proletariat and the broad masses of workers and peasants on the other, in a vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Lassalle's "theory of distribution as the decisive factor" takes the distribution of consumer goods as a decisive motive force behind social development. Divorced from economic relations and class relations, it discusses in the abstract "fair distribution" in a vain attempt to make the proletariat abandon the revolutionary struggle for the overthrow of the capitalist system. When criticizing Lassalle's "theory of distribution as the decisive factor," Marx pointed out, "It is fundamentally wrong to look upon so-called distribution as the essence of things and put the point of emphasis on it." Under the socialist system, the renegade Liu Shao-ch'i vigorously publicized that "fair and rational distribution is a motive force deciding social development," in a vain attempt to obliterate class contradictions and class struggle with the "contradictions of distribution." Carrying on Confucius' reactionary doctrine "The mind of the mean man is conversant with gain," Lin Piao slandered the laboring people as knowing only to say, "Congratulations and be prosperous." He nonsensically said, "Without paying a bit more, there is not enough enthusiasm for production. He vainly attempted to corrupt the people's minds with material incentives to pave the way for their restoration of capitalism.

What is relied upon to bring mass activism into play? Should we rely on putting proletarian politics in command or on "material incentives" and "putting work points in command"? This is an important indicator of the practice of socialism or capitalism, of Marxism or revisionism. The Soviet revisionist clique vigorously promotes "material incentives" and talks nonsense saying that "material incentives are the most important lever for stepping up labor productivity." They use money as the bait in a vain attempt to make the proletariat and the laboring people forsake their fundamental interests and fight for "a dish of food." What we practice is socialism, and we can only rely on putting politics in command and the line consciousness of people to make a success of production. The use of the method of "material incentives" can only bring capitalist activism but not socialist activism into play. The "theory of distribution as the decisive factor" takes matter and money as omnipotent and uses bourgeois egotism to corrupt people's minds and lead them astray toward capitalism.

The study of the "Critique of the Gotha Program" in conjunction with the actual class struggle and two-line struggle makes us further understand the importance of properly grasping the question of distribution which has always been an important aspect of the struggle between

the two classes and the two lines. The "theory of distribution as the decisive factor" advocated by opportunists is politically for the practice of regression and turning back the wheel of history. Theoretically it is for distorting and tampering with the Marxist scientific assertion that production decides distribution and opposing the socialist principle of distribution--"from each according to his ability and to each according to his work." Ideologically, it is a kind of spiritual opiate that uses counter-revolutionary economism to corrupt the proletariat and the broad masses of laboring people. Economically, it is for disrupting socialist construction, enfeebling the collective economy and rocking the economic foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must seriously sum up historical experience and correctly handle the relations between production and distribution, between accumulation and consumption, and among the state, the collective and the individual, and consciously grasp well the struggle between two lines on the question of distribution.

The "Gotha Program" is a program for regression and restoration. Our study of the "Critique of the Gotha Program" is aimed at applying the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method in criticizing the ultra-Right essence of Lassalle and Lin Piao's line and at carrying the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the struggle to criticize revisionism and the bourgeoisie through to the end!

* * *

DICTATORSHIP OF PROLETARIAT

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: "Study Well Theory of Dictatorship of Proletariat"

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1975)

"study well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat" is the title of an editorial carried in the february 9, 1975 issue of the "people's daily", which reads in full as follows:

our great leader chairman mao recently gave an important instruction on the question of theory.

chairman mao pointed out: (boldface begins) why did lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? this question must be thoroughly understood. "lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. this should be made known to the whole nation." (boldface ends)

this instruction of chairman mao's is of tremendous current significance and far-reaching historical significance for further grasping and implementing the party's basic line, for broadening, deepening and persevering in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, for waging an effective struggle to combat and prevent revisionism, and for strengthening the revolutionary unity of the people of all nationalities in the country.

it is a basic principle of marxism that once the proletariat captures power, it must exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. lenin profoundly elucidated the necessity and the tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat in his struggle against the revisionism of the second international. basing himself on the marxist teachings on the dictatorship of the proletariat, chairman mao summed up the historical experience of the international communist movement and of our party, advanced the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and formulated for our party a basic line for the entire historical period of socialism. the theory of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought on the dictatorship of the proletariat is a beacon light that guides us to success in socialist revolution and socialist construction. we must make a conscientious effort to study it well so as to understand why dictatorship must be exercised over the bourgeoisie, what are the tasks of the proletarian dictatorship and how we should fight for the consolidation of this dictatorship.

the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by chairman mao himself has been a great practice in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. we destroyed the bourgeois headquarters of liu shao-chi and of lin piao and crushed their plots

to restore capitalism. in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, we have further criticized and repudiated lin piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and its important ideological source, the doctrines of confucius and mencius, and have achieved enormous successes. our proletarian dictatorship is more consolidated than ever. however, there must not be the least letup on our part. our fight against revisionism is a protracted struggle, not one or two trials of strength. our task is to work ceaselessly to dig up the soil that breeds revisionism, a task, as lenin put it, (boldface begins) "of creating conditions in which it will be impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist, or for a new bourgeoisie to arise." (boldface ends) obviously, this is a task of unparalleled magnitude.

marx referred to socialist society in these words: (boldface begins) "... just as it emerges from capitalist society; which is thus in every respect, economically, morally and intellectually, still stamped with the birthmarks of the old society from whose womb it emerges." (boldface ends) in order to eliminate these birthmarks, it is necessary to undertake socialist revolution and construction over a long period. bourgeois rights inevitably remain in our society. chairman mao pointed out: "(boldface begins) china is a socialist country. before liberation she was much the same as capitalism. even now she practises an eight-grade wage system, distribution to each according to his work and exchange by means of money, which are scarcely different from those in the old society. what is different is that the system of ownership has changed." (boldface ends) chairman mao also pointed out: so far as the bourgeois rights are concerned, (boldface begins) "these can only be restricted under the dictatorship of the proletariat." (boldface ends) thus it would be quite easy for people like lin piao to push the capitalist system if they come to power. therefore, we should read more of the works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. we should realize that the period of socialism is a period of struggle between moribund capitalism and nascent communism, and see clearly what is socialism and what is capitalism in both theory and practice. we should realize that harmony as well as contradiction between the relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base still exist in a socialist country, and make a point of solving problems of the relations of production and grasping effectively the socialist revolution in the superstructure. we should bring into play the socialist initiative of the masses of the people and develop the socialist economy with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

lenin said: "small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale." this also occurs among a section of the workers and a section of the party members. both within the ranks of the proletariat and among office

staff there are people who follow the bourgeois style of life. all these run counter to socialism. in our study, we should acquire a deep understanding of the point that the dictatorship of the proletariat must not only suppress the resistance of the overthrown landlord and capitalist classes and guard against subversion and aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism, but must also struggle against the newly engendered bourgeois elements and overcome the corrosion of the proletariat by the bourgeoisie and the force of habit of the old society and their influence on it. thus we will make a more conscious effort to stick to the socialist road, criticize capitalist tendencies, criticize the bourgeois world outlook, and promote and strengthen the revolutionary unity of the masses of the people.

the attitude towards the dictatorship of the proletariat is the touchstone that distinguishes genuine marxism from sham marxism. all revisionists invariably try by hook or by crook to distort, attack and liquidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. they deny that the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between socialism and capitalism is the principal contradiction in a socialist society, that the proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure, including all spheres of culture, and that the dictatorship of the proletariat should impose necessary restrictions on that part of the bourgeois rights which still exist. on this question, some of our comrades, too, have got muddled ideas of one kind or another, and even regard certain capitalist stuff as socialist. only by reading and studying conscientiously can we distinguish between genuine marxism and sham marxism, keep ourselves sober-minded and persevere in the basic line and policies of the party and in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

party committees at all levels must, in accordance with chairman mao's instruction, conscientiously grasp the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. leading cadres should be in the van in this study and organize it effectively among party members, cadres and the masses, and pay attention to giving play to the role of the theoretical contingents and to correctly distinguishing between and handling the two different types of contradictions. the study of the documents of the fourth national people's congress should also be focused on the dictatorship of the proletariat as the key question. we must carry further our criticism of lin piao's reactionary fallacies directed against the dictatorship of the proletariat and our analysis of the social basis that gave rise to lin piao's revisionist line. we must continue to criticize the doctrines of confucius and mencius, do research into the history of the struggle between the confucian and the legalist schools and of class struggle as a whole and sum up historical experience so as to deepen our understanding

of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is necessary to study how revisionism came to power in the soviet union and how the first socialist state degenerated into a social-imperialist state. we must make social investigations, study the current conditions of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in all domains and do a good job of struggle-criticism-transformation on all fronts, bring into play the leading role of the vanguard of the proletariat and see to it that the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat is fulfilled right through to every grass-roots unit.

ARMY-GOVERNMENT AND ARMY-PEOPLE UNITY

People Support Army and Army Supports Government and Cherishes People Movement in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1975)

civilians in peking are broadening and deepening the movement to support the army and give preferential treatment to families of armymen, and armymen are doing the same in the movement to support the government and cherish the people.

this has strengthened the army-government and army-people unity.

the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china and the peking municipal revolutionary committee recently issued a circular instructing party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels to conscientiously carry out the circular issued by the state council and the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee calling for launching such activities during the 1975 spring festival.

the municipal circular calls for mobilizing the masses to deepen the movement, learn from the people's liberation army more conscientiously, and actively help the army units stationed locally with army building and preparations against war. cadres and people of various urban and suburban factories, rural people's communes, neighbourhoods and shops and school teachers and students called on army units, extended greetings, and held forums and festival get-togethers, and called on families of armymen and revolutionary fallen heroes,

demobilized armymen and armymen transferred to civilian service to check on the preferential treatment and other work and solicit their opinions.

on their part, the commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. units stationed in peking deepened their extensive movement to support the government and cherish the people. groups from leading organs of the army units called on the party and government institutions in the vicinity and local inhabitants, took their criticisms and checked on the army's observance of the "three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention."

in response to chairman mao's call "the whole nation should learn from the people's liberation army; the liberation army should learn from the people of the whole country," armymen and civilians in china's capital are learning from and helping each other and making progress together in the current movement.

at the invitation of the capital iron and steel company, the 6th company of a peking garrison unit made several reports to acquaint the company's cadres and workers with its experience in the criticism of lin piao and confucius. this proved a great help to the company in deepening the criticism movement. in return, the 6th company's party branch modestly learned from the steel workers and invited veteran workers to report on how they criticized lin piao and confucius by contrasting the misery of the working people in the past and their happiness today. this helped the company in its army building ideologically.

many local organizations invited veteran army cadres to recount to them the wars and campaigns they had fought. together, they studied chairman mao's military thinking and criticized lin piao's bourgeois military line.

ANNIVERSARY OF FEB. 7 STRIKE OF RAILROAD WORKERS

Anniversary of Railwaymen's Strike Marked in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 7, 1975)

workers and people of other walks of life in peking, chengchow, wuhan and foochow have been meeting these days to mark the 52nd anniversary of the historic february 7 strike of the peking-hankow railway workers.

addressing the meetings, the workers pledged to inherit and carry forward the glorious revolutionary tradition of the chinese working class and learn from the revolutionary enthusiasm and the death-defying spirit of the revolutionary forerunners. the workers pledged to adhere to the party's basic line, go all out for socialism and carry forward the excellent situation.

the 1923 strike on the peking-hankow railway was launched under the leadership of the chinese communist party against the cruel oppression and exploitation by the imperialists and the feudal warlords and they suppressed the strike by a bloody massacre of the workers.

to educate the workers in the two-line struggle and in revolutionary tradition, the peking february 7 rolling stock plant held a memorial meeting and other activities at which veterans of the strike described the heroic struggle and recalled how chairman mao came to the plant to spread marxism-leninism and start the workers' movement at the time. the plant trade union organization and communist youth league committee organized forums to get young workers and veterans of the strike together, extended regards and sympathy to the families of the martyrs who laid down their lives in the strike and paid homage to the tombs of the fallen heroes. many workshops and brigades put up wall bulletins to commemorate the strike, propagate the revolutionary spirit of the strikers and hail the great victory of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

in chengchow, more than 1,000 people, including representatives of workers and relatives of fallen heroes gathered at a commemoration meeting today. representatives of honan province, chengchow city and the chengchow railway administration, as well as veterans of the strike, spoke at the meeting. they pointed out that, in commemorating the strike, they should inherit and carry forward the revolutionary tradition of the peking-hankow railway workers who conscientiously accepted communist party leadership and strictly observed the unified discipline. they pledged to unite as one and act in the spirit of the strikers of daring

to fight and win, go all out for socialism and strive for new victories.

in wuhan, various activities have taken place in factories, schools, government departments and people's liberation army companies to mark the event. people paid visits to the "february 7" revolutionary memorial hall and the monument to the martyrs. communist youth league committees in many organizations invited strike veterans to give lectures and educate young workers in revolutionary tradition which is essential for opposing and preventing revisionism.

people of various walks of life in wuhan held a meeting today. representatives of hupeh province and wuhan city and the wuhan railway administration attended.

speakers at the meeting vowed to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the february 7 struggle, further strengthen the militant unity of the working class, unreservedly subordinate themselves to the party's centralized leadership, unswervingly implement the party's basic line, deepen the criticism of lin piao and confucius, occupy all spheres of the superstructure with marxism and exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. after the meeting, the leading comrades present laid wreaths on behalf of leading organs of hupeh province and wuhan city before the monument to the february 7 martyrs and the mausoleum of the strike leader shih yang.

in foochow, the commemoration meeting marking the strike today was attended by more than 1,000 representatives of workers, peasants and soldiers and other circles in foochow city, the hsiangchien people's commune in minhou county and the foochow railway sub-administration. they laid wreaths before the mausoleum of lin hsiang-chien, another well-known leader of the strike, and expressed sympathy to the martyr's relatives.

HARNESSING OF YELLOW RIVER

Shansi Makes Big Headway in Yellow River Control

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Feb. 7, 1975)

big achievements have been made in taming and exploiting the yellow river basin by the people of shansi province in the middle reaches of the river. responding to chairman mao's call, "work on the yellow river must be done well," they built dykes, dams and pumping stations along the main course plus several hundred big, medium-sized and small reservoirs and thousands of small water control projects on the tributaries. in hilly areas, soil conservation has been carried out on a big scale to reduce silt in the lower reaches. irrigated land in this part of the yellow river valley has increased tenfold, from 66,667 hectares before liberation to the present 667,000 hectares.

originating in the bayan kara mountains on the chinghai plateau, the yellow river flows across eight provinces over a distance of more than 5,000 kilometres and empties into the pohai bay.

a section of over 900 kilometres of the main course of the yellow river lies in shansi province, converging a dozen rivers and nearly 100,000 big and small gullies and draining 60 per cent of the total area of the province. for long years in old china, the rich water resources of the river remained untapped. when the high water season set in, the river torrents inundated villages and farmland. since liberation, under the leadership and care of the chinese communist party and the people's government, people there have built dykes with a total length of 37,000 metres to protect 13,300 hectares of farmland against flood water. a dozen big and medium-sized pumping stations and many more small ones were put up. the local people won consecutive good harvests in a number of years.

soil erosion was most serious on the vast loess highlands criss-crossed by gullies in the upper and middle reaches of the yellow river. since liberation, particularly since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, cadres and members of local people's communes have done much work to conserve soil. they planted trees and adopted other measures to check the loss of water and soil, built many farmland improvement projects and gave the highlands a new look. the people of 28 counties have planted trees and grass on over 400 thousand hectares of mountainous land and cordoned them off for protection, initially checking soil erosion on well over 667,000 hectares.

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water control and soil conservation put them in a much better position to resist natural adversities and promoted agriculture. the area saw serious droughts for several years running, but its grain output increased year after year. many outstanding communes and brigades have surpassed the six-ton target for per hectare grain yield set in the national programme for agricultural development.

the local people mapped out an all-round plan to control the yellow river's 14 tributaries in the province. in a concentrated effort, they coupled soil conservation with afforestation on mountain slopes and in gullies and valleys, and have already achieved remarkable success. the nanchuan river, the biggest in chungyang county, runs through six communes and its basin used to be affected by serious soil erosion. every year the river fed eight million tons of silt into the yellow river, lowering land fertility and limiting per hectare grain yield to 750 kilogrammes. the fields, villages and roads along the river were often damaged in a high water season.

since 1970, the chungyang county party committee has organized the local people to tame the nanchuan river. the masses built embankments along the river, reclaimed land, planted grass and constructed 15 reservoirs plus many other small projects. twenty-three major gullies are basically under control, the irrigated acreage in the river basin has been expanded from 470 to 1,500 hectares, and total grain output has doubled the figure before the river harnessing drive. sixteen production brigades are growing rice and a dozen reservoirs are used for fish breeding.

before liberation, shansi province had no reservoir or pumping station in its yellow river basin. the few water control facilities there were of little use. today over a dozen big electric pumping stations are working round the clock to lift yellow river water to a height of hundreds of metres for farmland irrigation, and large hydro-power stations are being built with speed. the people in the river basin have constructed nearly a thousand big, medium-sized and small reservoirs and ponds, put up 38 big and medium-sized pumping stations and established 50 irrigation zones each with at least 700 hectares of land, adding up to over 60 per cent of the province's irrigated area. a reservoir was completed in 1961 on the upper reaches of the fenho river, the second largest tributary of the yellow river. it has completely freed taiyuan city and the central shansi basin from flood menace, irrigates some 100,000 hectares of farmland in more than ten counties in the lower reaches of the fenho river and supplies water for industrial use in taiyuan.

COAL MINES

China's Coal Mines Overfulfill January Production Targets

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 7,1975)

china's coal industry overfulfilled its overall production plan for january this year, with remarkable increases over the same 1974 period. many major coal mines acquitted themselves splendidly in beating their state targets. this success was due to the unity in struggle shown by the chinese coal miners who were inspired by the spirit of the second plenary session of the 10th central committee of the communist party of china and the 4th national people's congress.

at hopei province's kailuan colliery, the biggest of its kind in china, the miners studied the documents of the 4th national people's congress in connection with the realities and launched a new drive to grasp revolution and promote production. as a result, the colliery overfulfilled its january quotas for raw and dressed coal and tunnelling footage.

the yangchuan mine in shansi province, china's biggest anthracite producer beat its january production plan following its overfulfilment of last year's quotas.

SALT FIELDS

Northeast China Salt Field Increases Production

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Feb. 7, 1975)

the important lüta salt field in northeast china's liaoning province has maintained an annual production increase of 16.8 per cent since the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966. last year's total output was 3.75 times the figure for the early post-liberation period.

the 160-year-old salt field was in disrepair before liberation and output was low.

the cadres and workers expanded the field greatly after liberation by self-reliance and hard struggle. they built dykes with rocks they had quarried in the mountains and enlarged the concentration ponds by 1,670 hectares and improved 7,080 hectares of drying pans. more than 80 dykes now protect the production area.

the concentration ponds in the hsiaokuotien sub-field could not meet the needs of growing production. veteran worker and communist party member kuo jen-shan proposed that a sea-dyke be built and the ponds expanded. some people thought this demanded state investment and a special construction force. when the party committee submitted the proposal to the workers, some said: "in building socialism, we must be willing to struggle hard. we have the strength to tackle the project ourselves and do not have to ask the state for an appropriation." on their proposal, a construction group of 200 workers was organized with kuo jen-shan in charge. they quarried rocks and moved them to the construction site, and in nine months put up a dyke 21 metres wide at the base, nine metres high and 2,200 metres long. this formed a 1.1 million square metre concentration ponds and production increased by 30 per cent.

before liberation, the salt field did not have machines and work depended entirely on hand labour. under the leadership of the communist party, the workers after liberation began movements for technical innovations. they designed and made more than 3,000 pieces of equipment including salt harvesters, transportation vehicle, field presses, belt conveyors and piling machines. the work done by the 1,000 production teams and shifts is now almost all mechanized.

many workers have now become leading cadres. cadres of worker origin now account for 60 per cent of the total. some workers have been included in the leading groups of the city's salt administration bureau and of luta municipality.

salt used to be sunned in spring and autumn only at the field. the workers have now devised methods to dry the salt in the humid summer as well, extending the period from five to nine months.

the luta salt field has also developed the chemical industry and set up many workshops that turn out a dozen products including bromine, potassium chloride, magnesium chloride and magnesium oxide.

SPORTS

China Holds 1975 Ice-Hockey, Figure Skating and Speed Skating Competition

(NCNA-English Changchun, Feb. 7, 1975)

china's 1975 national ice-hockey, figure skating and speed skating competition concluded recently with two junior speed skating records improved.

the competition was held in changchun and tunghua in northeast china's kirin province. half the competitors were juniors, who fared very well. coaches gave young players and skaters patient guidance with a view to improving china's winter sports standards at a faster pace. coaches and sportsmen from various parts of the country exchanged experience and enhanced unity.

chen chien-chiang of tsitsihar, heilungkiang province, clocked 42.4 seconds in the boys' 500 metres speed skating to improve the junior national record by one second. suho of the hulunbuir league, heilungkiang province, covered 1,500 metres in 2 minutes 15.8 seconds to break the junior national record of 2 minutes 17.4 seconds in the boys' event.

winners of the first three places in ice-hockey were:

the senior category: the harbin no. 1 team, the tsitsihar no. 1 team and the kirin provincial no. 1 team; the youth category: the tsitsihar no. 2 team, the harbin no. 2 team and the kirin provincial no. 2 team; the junior category: harbin, changchun and tsitsihar.

winners in figure skating were:

women's group: pai hsiu-chih (harbin); men's group: liu hung-yun (harbin); girls' group a: wei ai-li (harbin); boys' group a: yao pin (harbin); girls' group b: liu hsiao-hung (tsitsihar); boys' group b: fu tung (harbin); girls' group c: chao ya-tung (harbin); and boys' group c: kao hai-chun (changchun).

winners in speed skating (four-event total) were:

men's group: chao wei-chang (kirin province); women's group: piao mei-chi (kirin province); boys' group: chen chien-chiang (tsitsihar); and girls' group: hsia kuang (heilungkiang province).

winners in shorter distances speed skating (four-event total) were:

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men's group: chang ching-sheng (heilungkiang province) and women's group: chang jen-fang (heilungkiang province).

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Organizations Demand Early Conclusion of Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Feb. 7, 1975)

in order to promote the early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty, the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and other japanese organizations have published pamphlets to the welcome of the people of all strata in japan.

the central headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) published in november a pamphlet entitled "12 questions and answers on the japan-china peace and friendship treaty". the pamphlet carries appeals issued by aiichiro fujiyama and other 19 noted japanese figures for the early conclusion of such a treaty, the japan-china joint statement and a speech delivered by former japanese foreign minister masayoshi ohira at a press conference in peking on september 1972.

the forward of the pamphlet says that the early conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty has become a common demand of the entire people. the nation-wide movement to achieve this aim should be deepened, it adds.

a pamphlet published by the japan committee of afro-asian writers last january entitled "promoting the conclusion of a japan-china peace and friendship treaty" says that the early conclusion of such a treaty is the pressing desire of the japanese people. it points out that the significance of the early conclusion of the treaty lies in the establishment of friendship between the japanese and chinese people from generation to generation and in the establishment of peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries and two governments.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 7, 1975)

senior colonel kang song chol, military attache of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, and his wife gave a reception here today in celebration of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the korean people's army.

attending the reception were:

vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china hsu hsiang-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army yang cheng-wu, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department liang pi-yeh, political commissar of the p.l.a. general logistics department chang chih-ming, leading members of the p.l.a. services, arms, peking units and peking garrison kao chen-chia, chang ting-fa, sung yu-lin, li chung-chi, liu lu-chang, huang tsu-hua, ma su-cheng, peng hai-kuei and tsui lun, and director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence chai cheng-wen; and

vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, deputy head of the liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee shen chien, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries han tsung-cheng, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee chia ting and vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries yang chi.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking li jae pil was present on the occasion. diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries to china were also among the guests.

CHINA AND MALI

Red Cross Society of China Donates Grain for Malian Drought Victims

(NCNA-English Bamako, Feb. 6, 1975)

chinese ambassador meng yueh handed over 8,000 tons of grain to the malian government here today as relief for drought victims in mali.

the relief grain -- 5,000 tons of rice and 3,000 tons of maize -- was a donation from the red cross society of china. kissima doukara, malian minister of defence, security and the interior and chairman of the national committee for the aid of drought victims, received the foodstuff on behalf of the malian government.

speaking at the hand-over ceremony, ambassador meng yueh conveyed the deep concern and sincere sympathy of the chinese people and government for the affected inhabitants.

in the name of the malian people and government minister doukara thanked the chinese people, government and the red cross society of china for giving constant and effective aid to the malian people.

CHINA AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Papua New Guinea Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 7, 1975)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with sir albert maori kiki, minister for defence, foreign relations and trade of papua new guinea, and members of his party.

members of minister kiki's party present at the meeting were benais sabumei, moi avei and robin chou.

present on the occasion were yao yi-lin, vice-minister of foreign trade, wu fan-wu, a deputy departmental director of the foreign ministry, and sun so-chang, a deputy departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade.

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Papua New Guinea Minister Kiki

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 7, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with sir albert maori kiki, minister for defence, foreign relations and trade of papua new guinea, and his party.

members of the minister's party e. elijah, benais sabumei, robin chou and raka nou were present on the occasion.

also present were deputy department director of the ministry of foreign affairs wu fan-wu and deputy department director of the ministry of foreign trade sun so-chang.

Papua New Guinea Minister Gives Return Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 7, 1975)

sir albert maori kiki, minister for defence, foreign relations and trade of papua new guinea, gave a return banquet here this evening.

among those attending were chinese minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng, vice-minister of foreign trade yao yi-lin and vice-foreign minister ma wen-po.

minister kiki and vice-minister yao yi-lin spoke at the banquet.

in his speech, minister kiki expressed thanks for the warm welcome and hospitality his party received in china. he said that he was greatly impressed by the successes the chinese people had achieved since liberation. he stressed: "my country, papua new guinea, has the same objective of being a self-reliant nation as china." "our brief experience in china has shown us that the objective of self-reliance is possible in a third world country," he added.

the papua new guinea minister indicated his confidence that through the current visit the "foundation for a bridge of friendship and understanding has been laid between china and papua new guinea." he said that this historic visit has been a successful one and he looks forward to future opportunities to consolidate this friendship.

in return, vice-minister yao yi-lin said: "minister kiki's visit to china has contributed positively

to the promotion of the understanding and friendship between our two governments and two peoples." he stated that both china and papua new guinea belong to the third world and share a common destiny in the past. in the struggle for safeguarding state sovereignty and developing national economy, he added, the chinese people "will side with third world countries, support and assist each other and learn conscientiously from the good experience of the people of other countries including that of papua new guinea." the vice-minister wished the people of papua new guinea many more fresh successes in the future. he requested minister kiki to convey the cordial regards and friendly sentiments of the chinese government and people for the people of papua new guinea, when he returns home.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the australian embassy in peking j.l. lander was among the guests.

Sir Albert Maori Kiki Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1975)

sir albert maori kiki, minister for defence, foreign relations and trade of papua new guinea, and his party left here by air this morning to visit shanghai.

seeing sir albert maori kiki and his party off at the airport were yao yi-lin, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade; cheng to-pin, departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade; cheng chung, departmental director of the ministry of agriculture and forestry, and wu fan-wu, deputy departmental director of the ministry of foreign affairs.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the australian embassy in peking j.l. lander was present.

Papua New Guinea Minister Kiki Arrives in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 8, 1975)

sir albert maori kiki, minister for defence, foreign relations and trade of papua new guinea, and his party arrived in shanghai from peking by air at noon today.

the distinguished guests were greeted at the airport by vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee wang yi-ping and leading members of local departments concerned.

in the evening, vice-chairman wang yi-ping gave a banquet in honour of minister kiki and his party.

the honoured guests visited the shanghai no. 1 printing and dyeing mill this afternoon.

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CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 7, 1975)

romanian deputy prime minister gheorghe radulescu and the romanian government delegation led by him left here for home by air this morning.

among those present at the airport to see the delegation off were vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min.

nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, and nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, were present.

the delegation arrived in peking on february 5 on its way home after concluding its visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Colombo for Home

(NCNA-English Colombo, Feb. 7, 1975)

the chinese government trade delegation led by minister of foreign trade li chiang concluded a friendly visit to sri lanka and left here for home today.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were illangaratne, minister of foreign and internal trade, and members of the sri lanka-china friendship association.

chinese ambassador to sri lanka huang ming-ta was also present.

on the evening of february 5 li chiang hosted a dinner to thank the sri lanka government and people for their warm reception accorded to the delegation. guests at the dinner were illangaratne, and other ministers. the chinese ambassador was also present.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Anniversary of Vietnam-China Friendship Association Celebrated in Hanoi

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Feb. 7, 1975)

a get-together was held here yesterday evening by the viet nam-china friendship association to mark its 25th founding anniversary which falls on february 11.

present on the occasion were hoang quoc viet, member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and president of the association; nguyen van huyen, vice-president of the association; hoang van tien, vice-minister for foreign affairs and others.

chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n. fu hao and officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

president hoang quoc viet and ambassador fu hao spoke at the celebration. they wished for the constant strengthening and development of the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the two peoples of viet nam and china. later in the evening vietnamese and chinese films were shown.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Unforgettable Friendliness

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 7, 1975)

an article entitled "unforgetable friendliness" by the chinese journalists delegation after a visit to zambia follows:

on a beautiful day, we reached the victoria falls on the zambezi river. looking ahead, we could see the 1,600-metre long bridge which joins zambia and rhodesia. the bridge was deserted; there were neither people nor cars on it.

three years ago, the white minority authorities of rhodesia blockaded this bridge and all other routes between the two countries in an attempt to strangle this young inland country and compel her to give up support to the national liberation movements in southern africa.

at this crucial stage, the people of zambia, who stand at the forefront of the struggle against colonialism and imperialism, showed neither fear nor submission. their african brothers, whose links with them are as close as lips and teeth, supported them; the chinese people, who have always sided with the anti-colonial and anti-imperialist peoples, supported them; and the people of other countries all over the world supported them. although the steel bridge linking the zambian and rhodesian people was arbitrarily cut off by the colonialists, the bridges linking the people of all countries who support each other can not be blockaded. the bridges of friendship linking the whole of africa and all corners of the world to zambia were strengthened. our zambian friends said with deep emotion, "it is at such times that the deep friendship between the zambian and chinese people became stronger through our common struggle and mutual support. we are friends in adversity."

it is true that wherever we went during our 17-day tour of 14 cities and towns in her five provinces, we felt that the friendship between our two peoples was deeply rooted in the hearts of the zambian people.

how is it that people from countries widely separated by mountains and rivers could feel such closeness when they met? our visit to chishi island gives the best answer.

it is a small island on the bangweulu lake. after sailing for two hours on the vast green lake, the island came into view. from far away we could see crowds of people waiting to welcome us. after landing

on the shore of the beautiful lake, we were plunged into a sea of rejoicing friends. dancing, singing and cheering, they led us to a square not far from the shore. children crowded round us, some coming in our arms. old people gestured excitedly to explain the experiences and changes the island had witnessed. generation after generation, the residents here had lived by fishing. under the colonial rule, the people suffered poverty and disease. there was not a single properly constructed house and no school. after driving the imperialists out of the country and winning independence, changes had taken place under the care of the government. we saw plots of lands newly planted with maize, blocks of newly-built thatched cottages, and were taken to visit a newly-built primary school, all tidy and clean, a picture of a flourishing new life.

men and women, old and young, in their colourful cloths picked bananas for their chinese guests. they said, "china is far far away from us. we have never been there or met any chinese before. but we know about china, we know from our papers, radio broadcasts and from what you have done in zambia that china and zambia belong to the same family, that the chinese people are friends and brothers of the zambian people."

the hearts of the two peoples are linked despite the thousands of miles separating them. we will never forget the scene at lusaka airport, where students in uniforms of many colours danced to the song: "unite exclamation this is the common will of the chinese and zambian people." we will always remember how the people expressed their friendly feelings through performing their national dances as we passes on our way from livingstone to lusaka. also engraved in our memory are the workers waving joyfully at us at the nchanga copper refinery.

one friend said, "the friendship between the chinese and zambian people did not begin yesterday, let alone today. it started in the long past, out of our shared experience of the same sufferings in history." when we were visiting a small village in central province, an eighty-year old peasant woman said to us, "in all my life, i had never seen a chinese. but from the bottom of my heart i feel joy at seeing you, because i know that in the past you suffered a lot just as we did." her wrinkled face recorded her suffering and we could see the marks of the past colonial oppression and enslavement. we have seen the same traces of past suffering on the faces of old chinese peasants and workers.

the deep friendship between the two peoples is nurtured by their leaders. during our visit to zambia, we had the honour to be received by president kaunda.

in the great hall of the presidential house, president kaunda had a cordial talk with the comrades of our delegation. in warm praise of the growing friendship between the governments and people of the two countries, he said, "the zambian and chinese people are carrying on a great common struggle, and the friendship between our two peoples is one which binds us together through storm and stress."

as with the other african peoples, the zambians like to express their feelings through the beat of drums. in the past, the drums were used to express a fighting call to the people and protest against the great sufferings brought by imperialist and colonialist rule. today the drum beats tell of the happy new life built after independence and express their friendly feelings. our zambian friends presented us with a drum, saying,"common struggle but also a drum of friendship. when you think of us back in china, please beat this drum. we will certainly be able to hear its friendly sound across the great distance between our two countries."

the great victoria falls also reminded us of the militant friendship between the chinese and the zambian and other african peoples which we treasure. we can hear the re-echoing of the great pearl-curtain of water which falls in the steep valleys. this thundering is like the roar of the awakened third world people which shakes the earth under the imperialists and colonialists exclamation

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